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VOL. 55 MARCH 15, 1930 No. 6

CONTEMPORARY ITALIAN LITERATURE
PROF. GIUSEPPE PREZZOLINI

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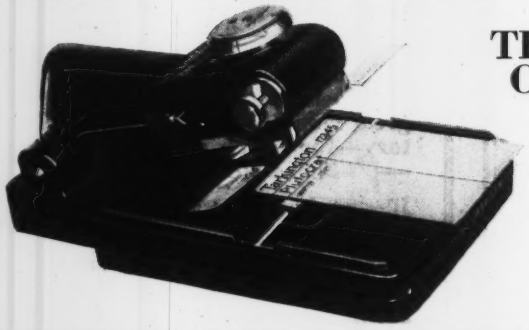

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

April first will be a Small Libraries Number with an unusual collection of articles. Margery Quigley of the Montclair Public Library, N. J., will tell about the problems of the Suburban Library, a small library with problems of its own; Marian P. Green will take up problems of the Small Library in California; and Georgia MacAfee will face the problem from the Middle West and Ohio. This promises to be an interesting issue!

The April fifteen issue will cover numerous schemes for Vacation Reading for Children from Charlotte, N. C., to Little Rock, Arkansas, and Schenectady, N. Y. Vacation Reading Plans from other libraries will be accepted up until April first, the closing date for this number.

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B. E. W.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 15, 1930

Contemporary Italian Literature

By Professor Giuseppe Prezzolini

Casa Italiana, Columbia University

Italy Publishes About Ten Thousand Books Each Year and Unexpurgated Translations of Almost Any of the Contemporary Well-Known Authors Are Obtainable

In speaking of the Italian books of today, I shall bear in mind, of course, some of the most marked differences between the Italian and the American publics—I ought to say between Latin and Anglo-Saxon countries. Perhaps one of the most important characteristics of the two publics is the different ways in which they allow the writer of novels or short stories to express himself about sex and love affairs. I do not agree with those who think that because the Latin writers are very free in their realistic descriptions and in the use of picturesque details that the Latin countries are less moral than the Anglo Saxons. But, I accept the difference as such and I will warn you against the books which might seem shocking to American readers. Meanwhile, may I point out that this difference is gradually disappearing. I have read some recent American novels which are very sincere about the problem which earlier represented so important a difference between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon literature.

I shall not encumber our road with Italian authors who have an international fame and are probably well known by you. In a list published by an eminent American librarian containing the "thousand best books of our time"—or I should perhaps suggest the "thousand books best known in America in our time"—I have found seven Italian authors: D'Annunzio, Croce, Fogazzaro, Papini, Benelli, Ferrero and Sabatini. The latter does not really belong to Italian literature, being an author our romantic old ladies read translated from the English and printed in our cheap Sunday magazines.

I will not dwell long on these names, but merely remind you that D'Annunzio is still enjoying a prolonged vacation, Fogazzaro died some years ago, Benelli does not produce anything of importance, Ferrero has passed from history to the novel, and this novel is a criminal story of poisons painted on the background of the beginning of the Kingdom of Italy, that has been translated into English and already published in America under the title of *The Seven Vices*. Papini, the youngest of all, has just published a *Life of Saint Augustine*, which will arouse much interest because it is the life of a convert told by a convert, and comes at a time when the Christian world is celebrating the Fifteenth Centenary of the death of St. Augustine. Croce is always in his full strength, and produces one and even two books a year. The last two are on the Baroque Period and on Contemporary Italy. I should like to give you some personal advice on Italian writers without a strict limitation of age and of school. I shall put next to a veteran of letters, a beardless beginner, and next to a fantastic writer, a realistic one.

Do you know the novels and short stories of Francesco Chiesa? They seem written for boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty. He is also known to us as a poet, but I do not like his poetry—I find more poetry in his prose than in his verses. He is a candid, simple writer, a very rare example in a literature as complicated as the modern Italian. This may perhaps be explained by the fact that he lives in a country Italian by language and tradition but politically separated from Italy—in Canton Ticino—the Italian part of the Swiss Federation. *Tempo di Marzo, Racconti Puerili, Villadorna* (Marchwinds, stories of children),

excellent books which you may put in the hands of any person, are simple stories of young country folk, and have the same flavor of the forests and meadows as you find in the Austrian writer, Rosegger.

Marino Moretti is a novelist who may be favored by people capable of emotions, Christian at heart and not inclined to an optimistic view of human life. He pictures a world of poor creatures chosen by Destiny to be unsuccessful and unhappy, poor women servants, orphans, stutterers, albinos, or even morons. Marino Moretti has now a large public in Italy, conquered, inch by inch, without using any means of publicity. He is the most modest author I know. *The Throne of the Poor, The Isle of Love, The Pure on Earth, My Mother,* are the best of his novels.

We have in Italy, as in America, our best sellers and, may I add, that in Italy as in America, they are not always the best from the point of view of art. Salvatore Gotta has a large series of novels which take their inspiration from aristocratic ideals. The best is the first—*The Restless Son.* Virgilio Brocchi has also a series of novels, taking their inspiration from democratic ideals. They could be better writers, but the public is interested in their plots and in their stories of love and social struggle developed on the background of contemporary bourgeois life. They are liked by the ruling class, which finds in them the same problems and the same manners of everyday life. Fausto Maria Martini is a remarkable writer, and I can recommend to you his novel, *Il Cuore Che Mi Hai Dato* (The Heart Thou Gavest Me), and a volume of stories, *I Volti del Figlio* (Childlife). He is a keen observer of the intimate life of man, and likes to study such sentiments as the jealousy of a father viewed by the son, and flourishing again in the son as soon as he marries. Of a different artistic value are the tales of Calzini, where history is an opportunity to tell love affairs, and of Milanesi, where love affairs have a background of the war or adventures on the seas. The stories of Borgese are directed to make sensible an intimate world. His most important novel, *Rubé,* an outstanding portrayal of the after-war Italy, has been translated and published in America. Humorous and cold in his jesting is Massimo Bontempelli, with his novel, *The Son of Two Mothers.* He is, in a certain sense, a grandson of Edgar Allan Poe.

Among the young writers, the best novel has been written by Riccardo Bacchelli, *Il Diavolo al Ponte Lungo* (The Devil at Ponte Lungo). It is an amusing history of the anarchist Bakounin in Bologna about 1880, has been translated into English and is worth reading. Campanile has had great success with his funny books, in reality not novels, but which have the titles of novels, as *Just What Is Love?* and *Boys, Hold Your Horses.* To give you an idea of what these writings are I find no better example than the comic section of certain American newspapers.

We have also feminine writers and poets, such as Ada Negri or Sibila Aleramo. It has been asked why Italian feminine poets do not write about maternity, and it is a true observation. They prefer love or, what is less natural, they display in their books an extraordinary desire for literary success. But you certainly wish to hear something about novels written by women. We have not as many women novelists as has America or England. One of the oldest and most illustrious is Grazia Deledda, who last year received the Nobel Prize. She continues to produce a novel each year, not extraordinary but always bearing some outstanding feature. She has a religious sentiment of life and is an honest writer. I may also enumerate Carola Prosperi, Bianca de Mai, Milly Dandolo, Maria di Borio, Barbara Allason. It seems to me that the vision of life that these women writers present to us is generally sad. The heroines depicted are, as a rule, poor creatures, and the men are particularly cruel to them. The last discovery in feminine literature is Gianna Manzini, who has received very favorable criticism with her novel *Il Tempo D'Amare* (Time to Love).

And for children—literature for children has developed very much in Italy. Each year we publish many books for boys and girls. But, after the immortal *Pinocchio* of Collodi, I believe that only one or two other important books for young people were born in Italy. Luigi Bertelli, whose pen name was "Vamba," wrote *Il Giornalino di Gran Burrasca* (The Diary of Buster Brown) and *Ciondolino,* two first-rate books for boys. I prefer to mention only this one name and leave the matter to two very good guides, Miss Vincenzina Battistelli and Mr. Olindo Giacobbe, who have written two good books on the subject. You may find in them all the information you desire. I wish only to advise you to guard yourselves against Salgari, an author widely read by young people, who wrote numberless novels very like those of Nat Pinkerton and cheap books of adventures.

We have not a large production of biographies. Some publishing houses, such as Barbera, Paravia, Alpes, have a collection of biographies especially for schools. I think that the best biography published during the last year is that of *Masaniello,* by Michelangelo Schipa, Professor of History at the University of

Naples. It is the biography of a notorious and romantic fishmonger to whom the legend ascribed the merit of having directed during some months a revolution of the population of Naples against the Spaniards. This biography reduces to nothing the figure of Masaniello and shows behind him a man of the middle classes—a lawyer, the true spirit of the rebellion. This work is the result of thirty years of research in the archives of Naples, but you hardly find a document in it. You can read it as a novel and at the same time you know that it is not a novel.

The historical production of Italy is very large, but I cannot remember more than two works useful and interesting for the average reader—the two histories of contemporary Italy written by two men of great learning and ability from two entirely different points of view—*L'Italia in Cammino* (Italy Advancing), by Giacchino Volpe, the historian and now general secretary of the Italian Academy, and the *Storia D'Italia da* 1870 *a* 1914 (History of Italy from 1870 to 1914), by the philosopher Benedetto Croce. The first takes a nationalistic and fascist point of view, and the second a liberal and democratic point of view. A very living book on the United States and especially on the cultural life of the United States is *Vita Americana* (American Life), written by Countess Irene di Robilant, a young lady who has resided in your country for ten years and who knows the universities, publishing houses, musical, scientific and literary activities of North America, as well or even better than many Americans.

I think the best work done by Italians within the last twenty-five years is in the philosophical field and in literary criticism. But I believe that the important books which I might enumerate would be of no interest for the general public. I feel certain, however, that you would like to know if we have books on the War. We have many of them, but they do not present the aspects of the war which you find in the most renowned French, German and English books. We have nothing similar to *Under Fire*, by Barbusse, and to *All Quiet on the Western Front*, by Remarque. Books on war in Italy have presented not only the gruesome aspect of this period but also the bright or gay aspects of war. Of this last kind there is a very fine book by Paolo Monelli, *War Is Beautiful But Inconvenient*, illustrated by amusing cartoons. Vivid descriptions of the life of our troops can be found in memoirs of war published by men who were writers before the war, such as those of Soffici, of Baldini, etc.

The present time is not rich in poetry. No great personality has appeared since Carducci, D'Annunzio and Pascoli. The modern poets prefer poetical prose and free verse to regular poems. I will but mention Umberto Saba, fresh and musical, and Angelo Silvio Novaro, who has written some poems liked mostly by children and popular in schools throughout Italy. If you want an anthology of the contemporary poets and writers you may find a very suitable one compiled by Papini and Pancrazi, *Poeti d'Oggi* (Poets of Today). You must remember, however, that part of Italian poetry is dialectal. We have good poets in the Neapolitan, Roman and Milanese dialects. I would call your attention to the fact that this year the first complete edition of the poems in Milanese dialect of Carlo Porta has been published—a century after the death of the poet, and that each year we see new reprints of the poems in Roman dialect by Pascarella, *The Discovery of America*, and new reprints of Salvatore di Giacomo, the most famous Neapolitan poet who has been made member of the Italian Academy. I have noted in book reviews that six anthologies of dialectal poetry have been published during this year.

And now I come to the last generation. Here are perhaps the coming men of tomorrow. Some of these have already made a solemn arrival in Italian Letters, having won literary prizes which have been introduced in Italy recently. For instance, we have prizes given by the publishing house Mondadori, another by a club of journalists in Milan which derives its name from the restaurant in which the reunions take place, Bagutta, another of thirty booksellers, etc. Giovanni Comisso is a troubled and sensitive young man, who has given some highly appreciated stories of the time he spent with D'Annunzio in Fiume and on the Adriatic Sea and with its fishermen. The titles of his books are *Al Vento dell'Adriatico* (Cruising the Adriatic) and *Gente di Mare* (Seafaring people). Mario Gromo has won a prize with his *Sentimental Guide of Turin*. G. B. Angioletti was also praised for his *Il Giorno del Giudizio* (Day of Judgment), a little book of fantastic and modernistic tales which might recall to our mind the pamphlets of Swift—only the latter being more sarcastic and bitter. Other writers who seem to promise more in the future are Bonaventura Tecchi, who has a very fine, delicate book of stories, *Il Vento fra le Case* (The Wind Through the House Tops); Arturo Loria, who writes dark, deep and original stories of brigands and adventurers, *Il Cieco e la Bellona;* Orio Vergani, who has given us the story of a negro boxer from the blazing sun of Africa to the radiant electric lights of the ring, recently translated into English as *Poor Nigger;* Corrado Alvaro, who likes the

light and dark souls, sometimes in a Freudian way, and writes in a compact style reminding one of some German novelist, and Delfino Cinelli, who still carries on the traditions of Tuscan story tellers with his pictures of country life, and humorous and savage mockeries of deceived husbands. The greatest success among the new writers has been that of Moravia, *Gli Indifferenti*—I might translate The Devil May Care. It is a cruel novel, describing a corrupt family devoid of all faith, of all moral ruling, and of all feeling of human dignity. I hear that the book is to be published in America and with some large cuts.

I have come to the end of my rapid journey through Italian books of today. I know that I could continue glancing to the right and to the left of our racing car, and not only have I probably forgotten books of the same value as those I have mentioned, but there are other fields of intellectual activity which I have left aside, for instance, science, history of art.

Italy publishes about ten thousand books each year, although the official bulletin advertises about six thousand, and among these a certain number are translations. You may read good and unexpurgated translations of almost any of the contemporary well-known authors of Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and South America. Jack London has had a great success in Italy, where Poe, Walt Whitman, Bret Harte, Cooper and Hawthorne, or, to pass to another field, Emerson and William James, were already popular. Collection of classics is going on, and one of much interest for you is that on foreign classics like Shakespeare, Byron, Shelley, with Italian translations next to the English text. A splendid encyclopedia, splendid for its illustrations and very valuable for its text, is published under the direction of the philosopher Giovanni Gentile. Specimens of all these books and collections you may find in the Exhibit of Italian books in New York. I am personally at the disposal of those librarians who desire some more detailed information.

School Libraries

In Planning the School Library the Knowledge and Skill of an Experienced Architect Should Be Combined with That of the Librarian in Order to Insure a Result That Is Practical, Economical, and Artistic

By Edward L. Tilton
Architect

LIBRARIES in school buildings have developed rapidly since the "library idea" has permeated the brains of boards of education, with a resultant realization that a student obtains greater benefit from original research among reference books than from a textbook containing the condensed results of another's researches.

Libraries are being installed in the lower grade schools as well as in the junior and senior high schools, but unfortunately, when the building is planned, sufficient space is not always allocated to, nor properly arranged for, library purposes. Too often only classroom units are provided which are not suitably proportioned for library requirements.

Location

The library reading room and accessories should be centrally located with regard to the school activities, and readily accessible from the study hall, either by direct contact or by a special passageway, so that students may go to the library from study hall without the complication of permits or passes. Should the plan, however, preclude such an arrangement, the library should be located as near as possible to the study hall. The library should not be used as a study hall nor for recitation purposes, nor for meetings that might interfere with its necessary quiet.

Light

Ample day lighting is assured when the glass area of window and ceiling sash equals twenty per centum (20 per cent) of the floor area. Ceiling sash should be supplementary only, to light spaces remote from windows. They collect dust and require frequent cleaning to maintain efficiency. Furthermore, they are prone to overheat the room beneath, and the skylights above them are apt to leak. Under certain conditions, monitor or clere-story windows may be provided to light the central portions of the room.

The top of the window sash should extend to within a few inches of the ceiling, and the light therefrom should be available in the room for a distance equal approximately to twice the height of the head of the sash from the floor. If the window head is 13 ft. above the floor,

the room may be 26 ft. wide, or, if lighted from both sides, it may be 52 ft. wide. Wider rooms will require auxiliary ceiling light. At this point esthetic proportion intervenes to demand a higher ceiling for such increased width, and a successful room can result only when a nice balance prevails between the artistic and the practical.

Southern exposure for a reading room offers difficulties in the proper control of the direct sunlight with which shades and curtains cannot always successfully contend. Shades, two to each window on separate rollers, placed centrally on the sash, one shade to roll up and the other down, may be preferable to one shade hung from the top. In shorter windows one shade secured at the bottom may serve. Curtains and "drapes" may add charm to a reading room, although at the expense of additional care and periodic cleaning.

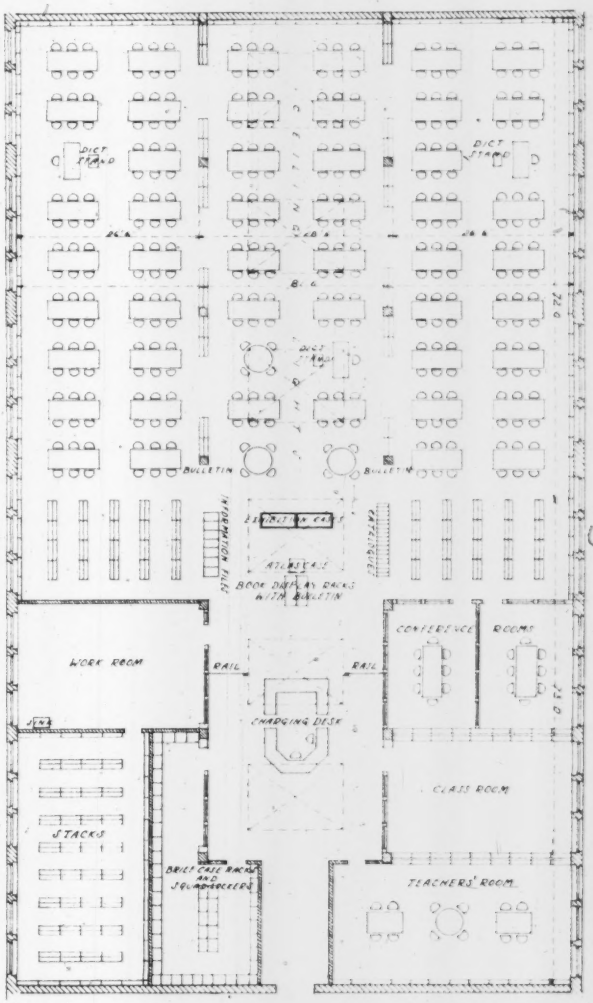


DIAGRAM OF SUGGESTED SCHOOL LIBRARY
EDWARD L. TILTON
SCALE 0 10 FEET

For ceiling sash the market offers collapsible screens, like venetian blinds, made of slats covered with fabric and operated with cords from the floor. Artificial lighting is most effective and economical from ceiling fixtures depending to within 12 ft. above the floor, and offering direct light from a series of small wattage, opalescent or ground lamps in each fixture. Where the ceiling is ordinary class-room height of 12½ to 13 ft., the fixtures can be against the ceiling.

The fixtures should be spaced at intervals to assure an evenly distributed, non-shadow-casting, general illumination equivalent to 9 to 10 foot-candles throughout the room at table height (30 in.) from the floor, while at the lowest book-shelf along the walls there should be the equivalent of 6½ foot-candles. This result may be secured by direct lighting computed on a basis of 1½ watts per square foot of floor area.

Indirect and semi-indirect fixtures deteriorate in efficiency, as the ceilings or reflecting surfaces gradually discolor from the ever-accumulating dust, which also must be removed frequently from the fixtures themselves. This labor adds to the maintenance cost, which is further increased by the extra wattage required to overcome the above disadvantages, and to shine through the glassware of the fixture in addition to that of the lamp. In recent years the trade has evolved a variety of inclosed all-glass fixtures of great illuminating efficiency and inexpensive, although generally lacking artistic charm. They may do well in the service parts of the library.

Table lights are not desirable when the general illumination is sufficient, but base plugs

may well be installed to admit stand lamps and easy chairs, whereby to enhance the room's comfort and inviting aspect. Should a portable vacuum cleaner be used, base plugs will also be required for it, and possibly for a stereopticon, in one of the class rooms, although it is of questionable propriety in a reading room. The panel or gang switches which control the ceiling lights of the reading room should be near the charging desk. At times these have been built in the charging desk. Individual switches will be required in each of the smaller rooms. The stacks should be lighted by 25 or 40-watt lamps from outlets on a level with the top of the stack tier, and spaced six feet apart in each gangway. Switches should be placed at the ends of the stacks to control the lights.

Areas

The following areas are suggested as a basis; they may be advantageously increased where conditions permit.

The space allowed for the reading room should suffice to seat simultaneously ten (10) per cent of the student body.

The shelving and stack should together accommodate 100 volumes per reader.

One or more small conference rooms should be provided, separated from the reading room by glazed partitions, with the sash extended to the ceiling from a height of three or four feet above the floor.

A small classroom for instruction in library use and purposes may be profitably included. If space, however, precludes, one of the conference rooms may be used.

A small workroom should be located near the charging desk. The charging desk, with ample space about it, should be strategically located to command the entrance to the room and to a room for brief case racks and squad lockers.

A stackroom should be easily accessible from the charging desk. Its size may be computed on a basis of 20 volumes to each square foot of floor space, with the stacks seven shelves high and spaced four feet on centers.

Where free standing double shelving is ranged like stacks in the reading room, to be used as "open shelves," more space between them is desirable.

A teachers' room may well be provided, but, if impossible, an alcove or space adjacent to the main reading room and separated therefrom by glazed partitions.

Space for exhibit cases is desirable.

The area of the reading room should allow a minimum of 20 sq. ft. per reader's seat (25 sq. ft. is better), based on the use of tables 7½ ft. long by 36 in. wide, and six chairs to a table. Under compelling conditions, an additional chair may be temporarily added at each end of a table, but this crowds uncomfortably, since each reader should have 30 in. by half the width (18 in.) of the table.

Standard 3 ft. x 5 ft. tables with four seats each will require approximately 25 sq. ft. per reader. Round tables introduced sparingly add to the interest of the room. The rectangular tables should be placed at right angles to the windowed walls.

There should be 4½ ft. minimum between tables and a similar distance between tables and walls. Five feet is preferable where condensing is not obligatory.

For every hundred readers there should be in the midst of the tables a desk for the librarian or assistant where the students may apply for information, and from which the occupant may supervise that portion of the room.

Space will be required for miscellaneous pieces of furniture: Atlas and dictionary stands, filing cases for prints, bulletin boards, magazine racks, possible exhibit cases, book display racks, and near the charging desk catalog trays.

Given the number of students, for which a new school building is being planned, it should be possible to estimate the space required for an efficient library department.

For example, with a student body of 3000, 10 per centum or 300 readers' seats should be provided at a minimum of 20 sq. ft. each, or 6000 sq. ft. for the reading room.

Allow an equal amount, or a total of 12,000 sq. ft., to accommodate the entire library department.

The accompanying diagram illustrates the above remarks. Light is assumed to enter from courts on both sides and the ceiling to be only 13 ft. high.

The reading room contains 48 tables with 6 seats each, or 288, plus 3 round tables at 4 each, making 12 more, or a total of 300 readers, which at 20 sq. ft. requires 6000 sq. ft. The dimensions shown are 72 ft. by 81½, or 5868 sq. ft., which would permit of a slight increase if desired.

The wall shelving is assumed to be 5 ft. or five shelves high, which allows approximately 7½ ft. height for windows with a 13-ft. ceiling. The spaces to be lighted by windows are each 72 ft. by 26½ ft., or 1908 sq. ft., of which 20 per cent equals 380 sq. ft. as the glass area required. With the sash above the shelving 7½ ft. high, there should be 50 linear ft., or 10 windows, each 5 ft. wide, as shown on the diagram.

The remainder of the library department is

contained in 73 by 8½ ft., or 5959 sq. ft., making a grand total of less than 12,000 sq. ft.

The wall shelving below the windows, 87 linear ft., or for both sides 174 ft., by 5 shelves high equals..... 870 ft.

Wall shelving at end wall 75 ft. by 5 shelves ..... 375 ft.

Free standing low shelving in room 144 ft. by 3 shelves..... 432 ft.

Free standing higher shelving, 240 ft. by 5 shelves .....1200 ft.

Stackroom shelving, 1 tier high, 261 ft. by 7 shelves .....1827 ft.

Conference and class and teachers' rooms, 126 ft. by 7 shelves ..... 882 ft.

Total .....5586 ft.

5586 linear ft. at 8 volumes equals 44,688 volumes.

This total exceeds the limit imposed by our thesis, and proves that the allowance is ample for future accessions.

The diagram is self-explanatory with regard to the other elements, viz., conference, class, teachers, work, stack and locker rooms; charging desk, catalog and filing cases; dictionary and atlas stands; display racks, exhibition cases and bulletin boards.

Finishes

For furniture and shelving, quartered oak withstands hard usage better than other woods. The manufacturers of standard library equipment have stock finishes in light and dark shades, from which it is well to select, in behalf of economy, rather than to order a special stain.

The ceiling and walls should be finished in light, pleasing tones selected by a color artist for harmonious effect.

The floors should be covered with linoleum as the cheapest resilient material to deaden sound. Color subject to selection and to harmonize with walls.

Shelving

Where shelving is to be placed against walls, all projections such as bases and chair rails should be omitted in order to avoid the needless expense of removing them when the shelving is installed. This remark applies also to thermostats, switch plates and similar constructions which should be located above the line of the shelving.

The shelving is an important element in the library, and with the rest of the equipment should be intrusted only to manufacturers experienced in that line of cabinet work.

For school libraries, the wall shelving may well be limited to five shelves in height at 11 in. apart on centers, which with a 4-in. high base and 2-in. cornice gives a total height of 61 in. (5 ft. 1 in.).

A base of marbleized rubber, like the U. S. Rubber Co. No. T 52, or similar, is not impaired, as a wood base is, by the onslaughts of the cleaners' mops. Where heating is installed back of the shelving, the base should be open to admit air. In such cases the shelving should have framed-up backs of yellow poplar with flush panels, insulated from the heat by asbestos ½-in. thick sheets, upon which ½-in. thick wood strips spaced 10 in. apart serves to support bright tin or galvanized iron sheets and provides an air space between the asbestos and the metal.

In general, the shelves should be of uniform length, preferably 36 in., from center to center of uprights. Where odd lengths are necessary to fill spaces, they should be conspicuously shorter. The shelves should be of yellow poplar with an outer edging of the wood (preferably quartered oak) used for the finish. A groove for label holders should be provided. The ends of the cases where exposed should be 1⅛ in. thick, framed up with flush panels. The partitions, ⅞ in. thick, should, together with the ends, have holes bored 1 in. apart vertically (staggered on opposite sides to avoid penetrating the uprights) near the front and rear to take shelf holders, which, in turn, should be countersunk in the under side of the shelves.

The depth of shelves in general should be 8 in. with a modicum 10 in. deep for reference books. A few sections might have lockable glazed doors for books under special control.

In school libraries, newspapers may generally be ignored, but magazines must be cared for, and where floor space precludes free standing racks the magazines may be accommodated in some of the sections on sloping or flat shelves. Such sections should be 12 in. deep, which admits of 13-in. sloping shelves. An alternating arrangement of sloping and flat shelves is convenient, the former for the current magazines and the latter for the antecedents. The bottom display shelf should be 24 in. above the floor, and the space below can be utilized as cupboards, wherein to collect the magazines before binding.

If a few newspapers are to be cared for, they may be in a section of shelving on holders supported on cleats running diagonally from rear top to bottom front of the sectional partitions.

Except where insulation is required against heat, the wall shelving needs no wood backs, but the plaster back of the cases may be painted to harmonize with the wood.

Free standing shelving is usually double

faced, and needs no longitudinal division. The previous remarks on shelving are applicable.

Stackroom shelves may be either of wood or metal if only one tier high, but necessarily of metal if more than one. There are several makes on the market.

Bulletin Boards

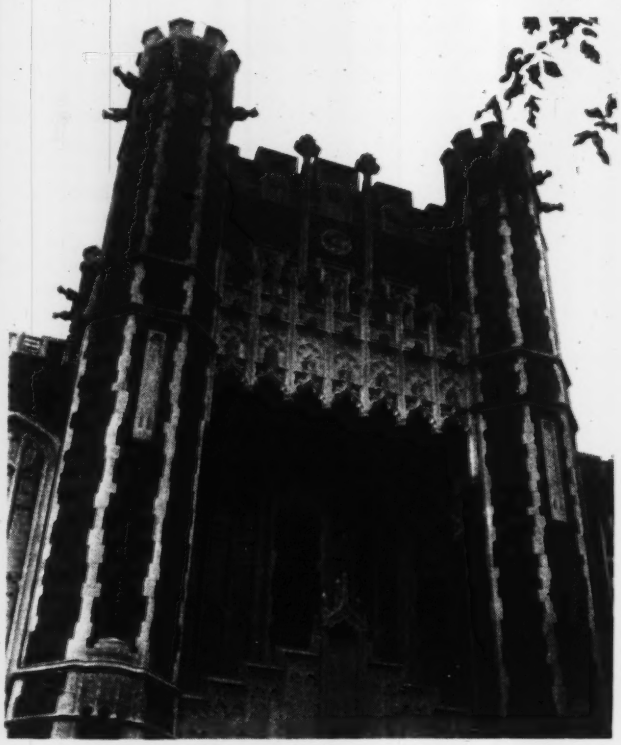
These are important adjuncts to the library, and may be placed against piers, as shown on the diagram, or on free wall spaces near the entrances. They should be properly framed together and covered with cork carpet or similar material to permit the use of thumb tacks. Where money is not lacking, attractively glazed and illuminated bulletins may be recessed on the walls.

General

The limits of a JOURNAL article preclude detailed descriptions of the equipment indicated on the diagram, but the School Board should invoke the combined knowledge and skill of experienced architect and librarian to insure a result, practical, economical and artistic.

University of Oklahoma Library

AN INSPIRATION to students, a shrine for the booklover who finds romance on the pages produced by the pioneer printers hundreds of years ago, and throughout a beautiful example of the finest type of Collegiate Gothic architecture in America—this is the University of Oklahoma's new library, which was dedicated Feb. 20-22. Four features of the building are of unusual interest: the brick and stone exterior, the stack rooms which provide space for 300,000 volumes, the large reading room, and the "treasure room," where the university's priceless collection of ancient books and manuscripts is kept.

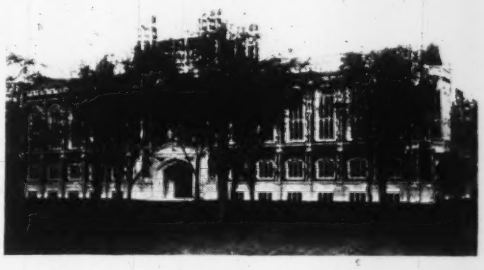


Twin Towers over entrance of University of Oklahoma Library, showing the details of stone carving

No effort has been spared in producing conditions conducive to study. Following the style of many of the ancient centers of learning, and an almost exact replica of the architecture of Christ College, Oxford, the building is constructed of white stone and red brick. Twin towers, surmounted by frowning gargoyles, guard the entrance, and beneath these, tall Gothic portals of stone hold heavy oak doors. Throughout the building the panelling is of heavy, carved oak. Four leather-covered, sound-proof doors open into the reading room, which extends the full length of the building, and at each end has 30-ft. bay windows of carved Bedford stone. Narrow windows of the same height give a maximum of light, while for night illumination fourteen 500-candlepower bulbs hang in medieval lamps from the ceiling beams. Each of these ceiling beams, 40 ft. above the floor, terminates in a carved oak figure. The reading room, which is lined with bookshelves, is furnished with heavy oak reading tables and comfortable chairs.

The new library structure stands as one of the finest examples of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the United States. Its glass-floored steel stacks, which extend seven stories from basement floor to roof, provide shelves for 300,000

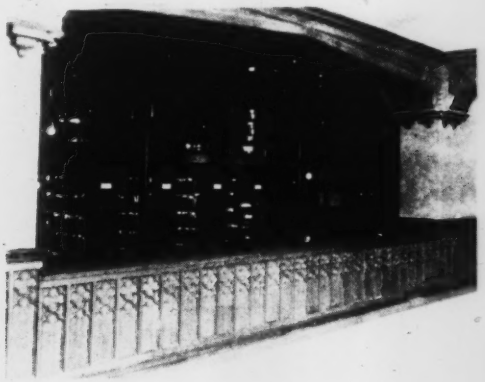
volumes, and its reading room, guarded by carved oak figures on the arched beams 40 ft. above the floor, is only slightly smaller than the reading room in the Library of Congress. Six carloads of steel were used in the 15,000 shelves in the stacks, and more than a



The University of Oklahoma Library. Dedicated Feb. 20-22, 1930

mile of metal conduit, protecting five miles of electrical wires, was used in wiring the stacks. Nine thousand pounds of special putty were used in cementing the 110,000 pounds of glass flooring in the stack rooms.

Ten rooms are given over to research and seminar study, offering concentrated facilities for students working toward masters' and doctors' degrees at the university. This need is apparent, since more than 160 students were



Delivery Desk and part of seven-story stacks

enrolled in the summer session courses working toward advanced degrees in history and English alone, and 139 students were taking advanced courses in education.

The League of Nations Publications

A Simplified Treatment

By Thomas Franklin Currier

Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library

A SIMPLIFIED arrangement of the publications of the League of Nations is being experimented with at the Harvard Library and may interest those librarians who deem it advisable to keep the collection of League publications together and who begrudge the expense of adopting one of the several classified plans that are being worked out at various libraries.

The Harvard plan is patterned after the method which has for a century or more been followed by the British government in collecting and issuing its Parliamentary Papers. As is well known to those who use the British documents in the large libraries, each year's product is issued as a collection of uniformly bound volumes, to which is added an index volume. Each volume has a title page and a contents sheet showing the documents contained in the volume. Following this pattern, Harvard has divided by years such League documents as bear the sales number in the lower right corner, and has bound up volumes in which the documents are arranged under each year in order of this sales number. A typical binder's title, accordingly, may read: "League of Nations. Publications. 1927. III. No. 27-70." Such unnumbered publications as we receive are assigned a class number (I to XIII) and bound at the end of the class.

The objection has been made (with some degree of justice) that, except for the class numeral, the sales number has no significance and, therefore, should not be used as a guide to arrangement. This is partly true, but what will you? The librarian must have a means of placing and identifying a given piece, and here is a means ready to his hand by which he can record and assign to its place each item on receipt, without delay, and with a minimum expenditure of effort. The expense of handling the League documents is already putting too great a strain on library budgets. It has been proposed, in order to produce a better arrangement, to wait until the documents are all issued for a given year and then to

classify and bind the year's product. This necessitates the working out of an ideal classification intended to hold good for future years —practically an impossible task. If some agency of the League were in a position to promulgate an ideal official arrangement, by which documents could be arranged alike whether belonging to a set in Rio de Janeiro or Washington, such a plan might be desirable even at the cost of the delay. As things now stand, the sales number forms the only means of an undisputable arrangement that can be adopted by widely separated offices or libraries and produce everywhere a like result.

The plan thus outlined does away with the necessity of establishing for shelving purposes the connection between continued publications that have changed titles, split into parts or combined; it saves the trouble of maintaining a complicated methodic classification about which it will be difficult for two persons to agree; it has also the advantage, and this will be greater twenty-five years from now, of bringing into close proximity on the shelves contemporary questions and segregating them from questions that have only a retrospective or historic importance. Just imagine the chaos of a classed arrangement of the documents and reports now stored chronologically on the four hundred shelves of British Parliamentary Papers!

Three difficulties arise in following the Harvard plan. The League has issued a goodly number of monograph volumes which bear sales numbers. It has been found necessary to separate these from the set and place dummy sheets at proper places in the bound volumes of the collected publications; these sheets give the titles of the omitted monographs and indicate their location. Monograph volumes of this nature do not seem to have been issued of late; but if the practice should continue, it is not impossible that the League would cooperate to the extent of issuing them in a separate numbered series.

The second difficulty is occasioned by the variation in dimensions of the documents. The binders of the Parliamentary Papers get around this by what is known as "staggering," and combine octavos and folios in one volume. For 1927, Class II, Harvard has bound the quartos and folios separately, lettering the volumes as follows: 1927, II[1], No. 1-75; II[2] (quarto), No. 1-7; II[3] (quarto), No. 8-24, and dummy sheets have been inserted in each series referring to the other series for a missing document.

The third difficulty concerns continued series, like the minutes of the sessions of the Permanent Mandates Commission. There is an almost irresistible impulse to remove such continued series from the collected volumes and bind them in a separate series, particularly when they are supplied with general indexes covering many parts. By using dummy sheets such separate treatment is possible, but twenty years from now we should probably wish them back in their regular places with other documents of corresponding years. When the demand warrants it, a second set of some much used series can be kept in temporary binders until the run stops.

As a matter of fact, are we not in danger of confusing two uses of these documents: the live, present use as information on questions of the day, and the future generation's use as sources of history, and are we not trying to make one method of treatment cover both uses? The low prices of the documents permits a certain freedom in procuring duplicate copies, which may be made available for the present day current use. The needs of the future must be secured by prompt binding before the loss or misplacement, perhaps, of some eight-page document. Proper binding demands an arrangement that cannot be questioned and which encourages uniformity between sets kept in different places; it also demands an arrangement which simplifies and facilitates references in indexes, footnotes, or in a research worker's private notes. The brief indication, "Int. 6653.27, League Publ., 1927, II, 60," immediately produces the document from the Harvard stack; no need to quote its title or look it up in a complicated catalog.

As an adjunct to the set of documents, Harvard uses the Library of Congress cards. These are turned over to a typist, who mechanically transfers the "added entry" and subject headings to the tops of the cards. These are filed in a separate case provided with a wealth of guide cards and placed on a shelf beside the documents. Important documents are given, in addition, at least subject analytic entry in the main public catalog. It is to be regretted that the Library of Congress cards cannot be depended on to provide an absolutely complete index. In using them it has been found necessary to check up with the set of documents and supply typed entries for many not covered by the printed cards.

A Library in a Shopping Centre

By Charles R. Sanderson
Assistant Librarian, Toronto Public Library

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, when commenting on some city's application for help in its library building programme, used to say that this primary interest in subsidizing new libraries was not to erect grandiose buildings but to insure that the books should be "carried nearer to the homes of the people." This, of course, is the ultimate aim of any branch-library policy; it is the ultimate aim of the "inter-loan" and of the "pool-stock." But in considering any individual branch, library practice today is no longer content merely to set that branch down in a convenient spot in its suburb; full consideration is also given to the problem of making the branch "fit in" with the life of its area; throughout the planning and equipment a business psychology is applied in order that the "atmosphere" and "appeal" of the branch may be (so to speak) focussed on the people whom it is to serve.

The Circulation Room of the Danforth Branch, Toronto, looking west

Not always is the problem so successfully worked out as it has been in connection with the new Danforth Branch, the sixteenth branch of the Toronto Public Library. Take the various points in sequence:

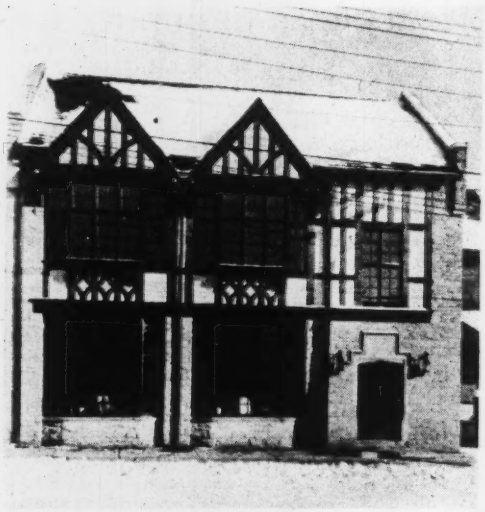
(1) The branch is located at a popular street-car intersection. We now recognize that a reasonable amount of noise is not in practice the hindrance that it is theoretically shown to be; perfect convenience of situation is more important than the absolute quiet that was once argued to be a primary essential for a library. The most successful branches are those which are most easily linked up with the normal life of the community, and the location of branches at intersections places them not only near the local shopping centers, but also where a street-car "transfer" will allow a passenger to stop off for a minute or two during up-town and down-town journeys.

(2) This library, therefore, is surrounded on all sides by store buildings, and, as a result, though a definite individuality of building is retained, the influence of store architecture is reflected in its design and planning. Nothing seems more difficult than to take over a building which has been erected as an ordinary store and to adapt it for really efficient and effective work as a library. The ceilings are too low, or the window frontage is too exposed or too obvious, or work-room and staff-room accommodation can be obtained only at the expense of partitions which block out

Boys' and Girls' Room. The doorways lead into the Club Room or Story Hour Room

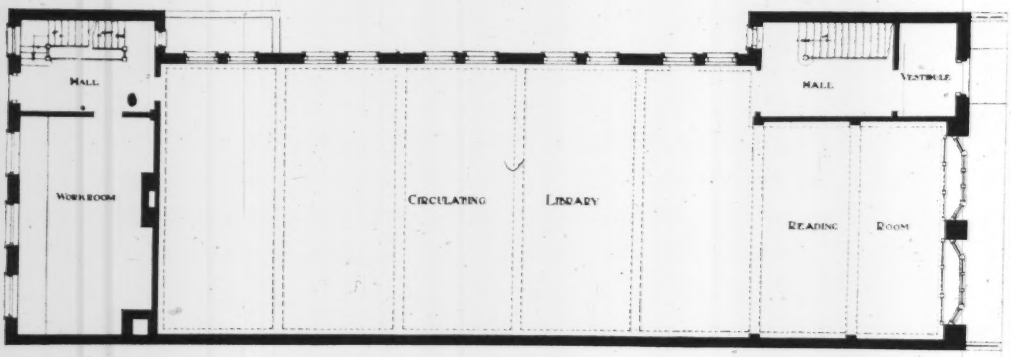
light or otherwise spoil the circulation area. But this Danforth Branch shows that where the building is definitely planned as a library these difficulties are not inevitable in the store type of architecture.

The front of the building is in the style of an old English shop front: bay windows, small glass panes, an overhang to the upper story, a timbered front, a heavy paneled door, a shingled and gabled roof. A swinging sign, painted in bright colors, is to complete the scheme. The windows are used for display work, have paneled backs and are illuminated by overhead floodlighting, with colored spotlights for display after working hours.

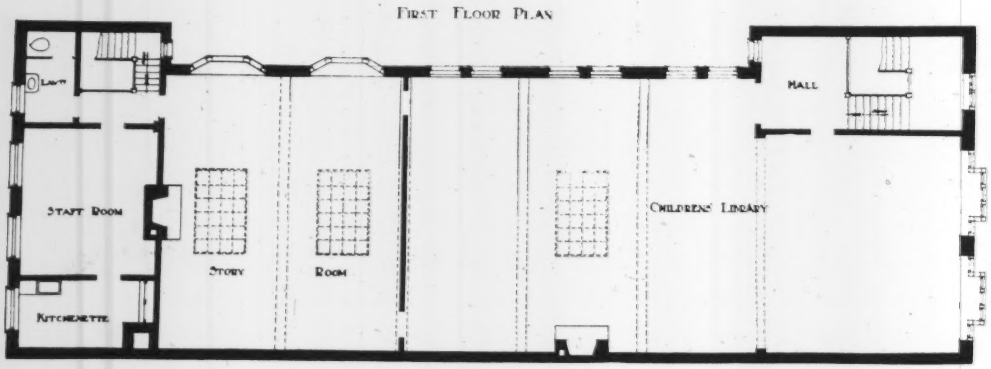


Danforth Branch, Toronto Public Library
Old English shop front style

(3) There has been a definite aim to secure atmosphere and attractiveness in the interior. Note the heavy molded basswood beams and carved brackets of the adult circulation room, the indirect artificial lighting and the banked windows giving a wealth of natural light from the opposite sides of the



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

room directly upon the shelves. The photographs which illustrate this room were taken before the building was open and before the "layout" had been completed. This accounts for the somewhat bare appearance. One of the aims, however, was to secure as wide and unimpeded floor space as possible, with full facility of access to the shelves. Closely linked with this is the method of using prominent main guides to the shelves. Over each bay there is an inset cork lino panel 24 in. x 3 in., which allows of a lettered card guide being easily attached. The lettering is done with an Econosign stencil in black on a goldenrod background, and the letters are large enough to be read from any position in the room. At busy times the librarians doing floor duty can thus effectively direct an inquirer for a particular author or subject without having to walk the length of the library. Tonks metal stripping has been used for the easily adjustable shelf supports. This adult circulation room has accommodation for between six and seven thousand volumes, thus allowing of an adult stock of about 10,000 volumes. The shelving on the south side, near the window, is devoted to Intermediate books.

The Boys' and Girls' Division is on the upper floor, where there are both a main circulation room and a clubroom. Here the same principles have been applied as on the lower floor, but the bookcases are lower, the windows have been supplemented by top lights in both rooms, and each room has an open fireplace. Here, again, our photograph was taken in the initial stages of stock equipment; hence the bare shelves. There is shelf space for about 6000 volumes, or a stock of 10,000 if necessary.

Finally, the general problem of the architect was a difficult one. The lot was only 110 ft. deep and 40 ft. wide. To get an adequate floor space, the building had to cover the whole site, so that light was available at two ends only. To overcome this, a kind of well or light area was planned on the south side, and maximum window space was provided there. To leave sufficient shelving room, the radiation is practically all banked on the south side, allowing unbroken shelving on the north and east walls of the main circulation rooms. The plan seems simple in result, but in reality is very carefully worked out.

A work room excellent in size and lighting, with a built-in bench, runs almost the width of the building, and there is a large staff room, kitchenette, and lavatory accommodation on the upper floor, with janitor accommodation in the basement.

Owing to the narrowness of the lot, a separate boys' and girls' entrance was not possible. Access is, therefore, by a stairway from the main entrance hall, but this is spacious enough to prevent congestion. The rear entrance is on a back thoroughfare, so that stock and other deliveries are made direct to the work room, while coal deliveries for the low pressure steam heating system are made direct from the same thoroughfare to the coal bunker.

The architects were Messrs. George, Moorhouse and King (Toronto), and the total cost of the building, inclusive of everything except book stock, was approximately $39,000.

Letting Books Speak for Themselves

By Faith Holmes Hyers

Library Publicist, Los Angeles Public Library, California

HOW MANY librarians have wished that books might become vocal and so speak that all who lend their ears would become alert to the meaning and beauty that the library has to offer! For, after all, reading the printed page is a lonesome business, and while folks are folks, the majority of them will enjoy personal contacts, company to share their thoughts and the inspiration of a good speaker.

In a public library lecture room on the Pacific Coast, almost every evening from October to June, an audience of about three hundred gather to hear books become articulate, to drink in inspiration from the makers and users of books—doctors of philosophy, of literature, of science and economics, professors of languages, distinguished artists, authors, editors and leaders in civic affairs. Such programs constitute an ideal extension course, extending the meaning of the books within the library and offering to many who have never entered a college the most democratic phase of university privileges, contact with those who have achieved distinction in fields of learning. A record of 607 free lectures is reported by the Los Angeles Public Library for the year ending June 30, 1929, given in the lecture room and a smaller seminar room. Conservative estimate of the attendance at the main lecture room at the Central Library is approximately 50,000. Lectures covered the subjects of literature, philosophy, child psychology, economics, popular science, art, music and travel.

How is such a program possible in a public

library and how was it evolved? First, through the vision of a Librarian and a Library Board who believe that the library is the logical cultural center of a community, and that people will respond eagerly to opportunities offered for self-education; second, through the enthusiasm of a staff of department heads who make contacts with city leaders in all fields and convince them of the place the library holds in the education of the community; third, and perhaps most important of all, through the generous giving of time, skill and unstinted interest by professors of local universities and colleges, prominent city leaders in many fields, and visiting authors, artists, and scientists. Once established as a center for such programs, the library proves a magnet to draw to itself both a supply of distinctive programs, and the demand for such programs by the public.

During the first year that the library occupied the new building, 1926-1927, the lecture room was available to local organizations for gatherings of cultural and civic nature, and the room was engaged for almost every evening. But in 1928-1929 the plan was evolved by the Library Board to use the lecture room only for programs which might be linked directly with library book collections and to have each lecture sponsored by one of the library departments (literature, science, art, sociology, etc.). Heads of departments conferred with the librarian in charge of the lecture room and drew up a program for the year. In almost every case the university, college, organization or individual invited to lecture at the library responded generously. For each series of lectures, printed announcements were published for distribution, usually carrying a list of books recommended by the department for a study and enjoyment of the subject. In some instances a small collection of representative books is taken to the lecture room, and these books may be borrowed after the program.

To give a survey of the highlights of last year's program will serve as illustration of the variety and value of this form of library extension work. Outstanding are the two lecture courses dealing directly with books which are sponsored and financed by the Library Board. Helen E. Haines, well known in the library and editorial world and book reviewing fields, is engaged each year to give a series of fifteen lectures on current and contemporary books, with the motto "Open the Book." Miss Haines mentions in the course of a year more than 1000 books, relating the newest books in each field to older and standard volumes and giving her listeners a valuable survey of the various types of writing. In her audiences are found not only the usual book-loving public, but also many students, several book sellers, and an unusual proportion of men who avail themselves of this opportunity to keep up with the trend of books. Miss Gertrude E. Darlow, who has been connected with the Los Angeles Public Library since 1893, and whose appreciation of the finest in literature is highly valued by all who know her, gives book reviews twice a month of the leading titles of new books with a fine literary flavor. A number of Miss Darlow's followers depend upon her selection for their reading. All other lectures are given without remuneration by professors of our universities and colleges, members of civic or educational organizations, and visiting or local lecturers of prominence.

A popular but scholarly series is that on philosophy conducted for the last three seasons under the auspices of the Philosophy and Religion Department. Last year's course, under the direction of Dr. John E. Boodin of the University of California at Los Angeles, surveyed the story of philosophy from its Occidental beginnings to contemporary teachers. Among the lectures on philosophy drawn from our several universities and colleges are distinguished names, such as Dr. Ralph Flewelling, Dr. Herbert Wildon Carr, and Dr. Hartley Burr Alexander. Though no attempt is made to popularize these lectures, they draw capacity audiences, and late comers are apt to stand patiently at the doors and windows to catch scraps of the lecture. Dr. Boodin calls the series a community school of philosophy and believes it is unique in its freedom of admission and distinction of speakers.

Contemporary foreign literatures and writers have been featured in three series of lectures in French, German and Spanish, arranged by the Foreign Department, and given by professors of these languages in the universities, with an occasional lecture by a visiting writer or lecturer. Stimulation of demand for books is immediately reflected in the foreign book circulation, and many patrons find in these courses a delightful opportunity to keep up with the new books in their mother tongue. Students are not particularly urged to attend, as the hall is small and an audience outside of the university circles is desired.

Each series is directed by the head of the language department in one of the universities, but the program is arranged and sponsored by the library foreign department. Thirty-five lectures in these three languages were offered last year, attended by more than 5000 people. Lectures on archæology and travel were arranged by the History Department, and a balop-

ticon machine was provided for projecting slides. Lectures on the theater, sponsored by the Literature Department, were given by Kenneth Macgowan during his stay in Los Angeles, and by Archibald Flower, former Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon. Short series were arranged by the Sociology and Science Department on political science and popular science. In some instances, as in the case of the lectures on "Relativity for the Layman," by D. M. Morandini, a visiting professor of physics from Budapest, the lectures were offered by the speaker and accepted by the library. In connection with a city hall exhibit of the work of city departments, our Municipal Reference Department outlined a series of talks on the workings of city departments, and secured speakers from the departments. Notices of these lectures were sent with the bills issued by the Water and Power Department of the city, and lecturers by the fire, health, water, park, police and library departments were well attended.

In the spring the Teachers' Department ventured to give an unusual series, entitled "Skillful Parents," inviting specialists in child psychiatry and leaders in city and State departments of adult education to speak. One lecture was combined with a parental education conference group. The number of mothers who attended these lectures and applied to the library for books on parenthood was exceedingly gratifying. The Music Department sponsored, among other programs, a course in symphony orchestra interpretative lectures given by a local musician. A reproducing piano was sent to the library for each lecture by a neighboring music store in order that orchestral numbers might be illustrated. Members of the orchestra were generous enough to visit the class occasionally, to demonstrate the use of their instruments. The audience was invited to make use of the library collection of music scores (including miniature orchestral and opera scores), to become acquainted with the facilities of the department for studying program notes and lives of musicians, and to use the piano room.

The crowning delight of the musical year for the past three seasons has been the gift of chamber music concerts by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the music philanthropist who has established a foundation in the Library of Congress. Mrs. Coolidge selects local organizations of note to give the programs or engages such visiting groups as the London String Quartet to give a free program at the library. On one gala occasion the library held a three-day music festival, and Mrs. Coolidge consented to play the piano part of a Beethoven trio. Needless to say, these concerts drew many times more people than the hall would seat, and everyone fortunate enough to find a seat longed to broadcast Mrs. Coolidge's gift to the whole world.

Though this is but a sketch of the highlights of the year, it serves to show the variety and range of the entertainment offered. The art exhibits displayed throughout the year are a story in themselves. Unfortunately, the library was planned to combine the lecture and exhibit room. This arrangement makes a delightful setting for lecture audiences, but makes the exhibits unavailable while the lecture is going on. Several local art critics believe that the library's "gallery" has a very special place in the city's art circles because of its lack of any commercial phase, and since it affords groups of young artists an opportunity for a showing. In addition to annual exhibits of local groups, such as the California Water Color Society, the Painters and Sculptors, the Los Angeles Camera Club, and the Los Angeles Print Group, there are traveling exhibits offered to the library by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Procter and Gamble Soap Sculptures, the Division of Graphic Arts of the Smithsonian Institution, and others. Once a year the library exhibits its own print collection and fine photographs of library sculptural details. Since the first year the room was opened more applications have been received than can be placed. Exhibits are displayed for a period of three weeks.

Publicity for lectures and exhibits is handled in the following way: A weekly schedule is compiled by the librarian in charge of the lecture room, and 600 copies are mimeographed in the library. Each library department and branch receives a copy for the following week, and a mailing list of 400 names is maintained for patrons who request notices, and for schools and organizations interested in the programs. A large bulletin board is placed outside the lecture room, and smaller notices are placed at each library entrance. Newspaper notices of every lecture and exhibit are sent to the six metropolitan dailies and special announcements are sent to literary, art and local weeklies. Radio program managers give occasional free announcements for lectures of special interest. In addition to this, a printed folder is issued for each series of lectures, and copies are distributed through the mailing list at the lectures, from library desks, in clubs, high schools, and among other groups. The lecture room, which seats 450, is nearly always two-thirds full. Such book extension offers one solution of the part libraries may play in the great movement for "voluntary education."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE NOMINATION of Adam Strohm for the presidency of A. L. A. is another happy example of the welcome the American library profession gives to those who have come to us from across sea, as President Strohm, born in Sweden and educated at the University of Upsala, succeeds President Keogh, who brought to us English experience as reference librarian at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Strohm, after graduating in 1900 from the University of Illinois Library School, in his ten succeeding years as librarian at Trenton served, as it were, his apprenticeship for his greater work in developing the Detroit Public Library until it was worthy of one of the finest library buildings in America for which he planned, and his service to the national association has been noteworthy especially as the first chairman of the Board of Education for Librarianship. The nomination by the Nominating Committee is in fact equivalent to an election for the scheme of submitting more than one name was not productive of good result. It is a pity, however, that the precedent has been so long established of giving an effective president but a single term, since it does no more than get him in fair touch with the work at headquarters, and the Association might be not less well off if a vigorous president, of fresh view, especially if within easy distance of headquarters, should be elected, as at the beginning of the Association's history, for continuing years. Interesting recognition of the growing importance of the South as a library field is made in the selection of both vice-presidents from southeastern states.

THE INCLUSION of the Gutenberg *Bible* by Doctor Vollbehr in his extended proffer of his collection of 3000 incunabula at the price of a million and a half, put a new light on the situation when, on March 10, the House Committee on the Library held a hearing upon Representative Collins' bill for the appropriation. The library profession was represented in person by several librarians, and the entire session was a compliment to the national library as showing both professional and congressional appreciation of the rank which Doctor Putnam's administration has given to it. Those who spoke were among the best informed and best noted in the field of incanabula, and that they journeyed from several parts of the country to urge favorable action is the best possible endorsement of Representative Collins' proposal. As "parity" is now in the air, it may be observed that the acquisition of the third known copy of the vellum Gutenberg *Bible* by our own national library will put it on a parity with the British and French national libraries which have the other copies. It may be added not only that this inclusion makes the purchase an extraordinary bargain but that the acquisition by the Government of such a collection might serve to draw many a gift of similar material of a value ultimately beyond that proposed in this measure—collectors being prone to favor institutions whose application of their own resources indicates appreciation of such rarities. It may be taken for granted that Librarian Putnam would be delighted to have this addition to the treasures under his charge, though he does not permit himself to be a proponent of the transaction and would not like to see other appropriations put in jeopardy by this appreciation by the Congress of the library which bears its name.

IT IS sometimes forgotten that, though New York has in the libraries of the three boroughs of the metropolis the greatest library system in the world, there are still parts of the Empire State which lack library facilities, so that the adoption of the county system in this as in other states is altogether to be desired. The bill now pending in the legislature authorizing the establishment of county library systems supported by taxation not exceeding one mill on the dollar has, accordingly, the support of the New York State Library Association and of librarians generally throughout the state. It is to be hoped that it may become law during the present session of the legislature and add New York to the many states where this system is so usefully in action.

ONE OF the most remarkable developments of recent years in the field of library literature is the cooperation of libraries and learned societies in the production of reference works and library guides. Most notable is the cooperation of such leading associations as the Economic, Historical and Statistical and also the N. E. A. in the publication of the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* under the general editorship of Professor Seligman and directly in charge of Dr. Alvin Johnson. This is to extend to fifteen volumes at the rate of three volumes a year, the first issued this January. The scheme of the *Union List of Serials*, one of the most important products of library cooperation, gives precedence for important contributions in specific fields, as the *Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice* listing books and periodical articles to be found in thirteen libraries, carefully selected for their regional relations and indexed by the same initials utilized in the Union List and also in the subject index to special collections in the 1928 *Supplement* to the *American Library Directory*. It is largely the intelligent demand from our libraries that has led to the production of so many valuable reference works and guides, which indeed are becoming a good-sized library in themselves.

THE *American Library Directory*, to be issued early next autumn, is already well under way, in direct charge this year of Karl Brown, recently associated with Charles H. Brown in the Iowa State Agricultural College Library and formerly of the New York Public Library. The promptness of reply from libraries to which inquiries were sent out in January and February has been most gratifying, and those libraries which have not responded are urged to follow their creditable example. The present plan is to issue this directory every third year, as the surprising cost of collecting and editing material makes an annual publication impracticable in view of the limited, though substantial, demand. The demand, exhausted some months since, the edition of 1927 so that the new volume should be doubly welcomed. It is intended to include in this volume any additional material supplementing the subject index to special collections included in the 1928 *Supplement*, as the general ground proves to have been well covered in that first index. In connection with the *American Book Prices Current* annual volume, which this year will be advanced in publication to April under changed publishers, there will be a directory of dealers in rare books which incidentally may be of service to libraries as well as to collectors in this special field.

A REPORT recently published by the American Association for Adult Education, entitled "Alumni and Adult Education," by Wilfred B. Shaw, states that one of the forms of alumni education which seems destined to grow is the distribution to alumni of reading lists compiled by various members of the college faculty. The report predicts that "the problem of supplying the books recommended is sure to arise. . . . While the books can in some cases be secured through the local libraries, or by purchase, many alumni will find themselves unable to find the books." Various plans to meet the difficulty are then described, including book service from a shop in one of the college towns, book service under the auspices of the alumni organization or of the college libraries, etc.

The obvious implication that college graduates frequently cannot obtain such books from their public libraries is disturbing. Is it true? Wherever such demands are manifest, surely alert libraries satisfy them. Even small libraries can borrow books which they cannot buy. If readers in any considerable city or town actually cannot obtain from their public library such books as are described, the public and the librarian should wake up and remedy the situation. It would be unfortunate to have to establish other agencies for a service so clearly belonging to the public library. H. C. W.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the younger librarians, whose letter is printed elsewhere, voices the feeling of the newcomers into library work that criticisms from their fresh point of view are not welcomed by their seniors. It is an error to suppose that the columns of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL have not been freely open to criticisms from this point of view, but the fact is that, perhaps from motives of modesty, we have not received such material, which is hereby cordially welcomed. The wise executive should be always on the alert to obtain suggestive criticism from new viewpoints, and especially to avoid crystallization of old fogey methods in our temples of progress, the public libraries. Of course, some of the younger folk may be hasty in their generalizations or too ready to voice personal prejudices, but this should not prevent careful attention to what they have to say, whether directly to their executives or at library staff meetings or through the library periodicals. They may often have a word to the wise which the wise can ill afford not to receive with open ears.

Librarian Authors

"AND OUT of the woods there came a giant with three heads and fire and smoke coming out of all of his mouths . . ." The story-hour children wriggled ecstatically, their eyes brightened with interest, one or two of the more vividly imaginative breathed an half-audible "Golly!" The charm of the big stupid fellows is universal. At least, that is what Kathleen Adams and Frances Atchinson discovered.

FRANCES ATCHINSON BACON

They went to Evansville, Ind., to fill appointments as children's librarians; Miss Adams from the St. Louis Library School and Miss Atchinson from Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh. They found much in common; similar positions in different branches, a love of children and children's books, and ideas and enthusiasms that ran in the same channels. They even shared an apartment.

That first fall they both told a series of giant stories, using the outline prepared by Miss Carrie Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library. The children enjoyed the cycle very much and clamored for more when the list was exhausted. So giants of all descriptions were hunted out, in dusty and unlikely books, very often. But the children were not satisfied with just hearing the stories. They wanted to read about the giants themselves. The oft-repeated request, "Please gimme a book of giant stories, teacher," at last made the story-tellers decide to do just that—give the children a book of giants. For the book they selected those tales which were most popular at their story-hours and also from as many national folk lores as they could.

The task of securing permissions to reprint the stories gave them some delightful letters, both from publishers and authors. Seumas MacManus, author of *The Giant of Bang Beggar's Hall*, granted permission only on condition that "Bang" was used and not "Band," as some other compiler had printed it, also providing they would spell his name Mac, as all good Irishmen do, and not Mc.

Then the book had to be placed with a publisher. To these novices a publisher seemed almost as formidable as one of the giants in their compilation. But, much to their surprise, publishers turned out to be very nice men. And so the manuscript was sent off, and after an eternity of waiting had been endured, from April to October, 1926, *A Book of Giant Stories* was published. This was followed in 1927 by *A Book of Princess Stories*.

KATHLEEN ADAMS

When Miss Atchinson became Mrs. Bacon and Miss Adams went to Los Angeles as children's librarian at the Ascot Branch, it seemed that the work together was at an end. But when the publishers asked them to do another volume, they decided to try it at long distance. Thus *A Book of Enchantment* was compiled with the aid of air mail and telegraph. The arrangement worked out so satisfactorily that they again collaborated, although Mrs. Bacon had moved to Baltimore and was in the children's department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The second giant book, *Tchere Were Giants,* was published in the fall of 1929.

Serials in Watkinson Library

WHEN William Isaac Fletcher, assistant librarian at the Watkinson Library at Hartford, Conn., was editing the *Poole's Index* of 1882, the interest of the library was turned toward periodical literature, with the result that it is now unusually rich in serial publications as compared with other libraries of the same size. Titles as listed and annotated in a bulletin published in 1929 cover eighty pages. Special attention has been given to those published previous to the present century. Some special year-books have been included, but the old-fashioned almanacs such as were published in the Confederate States during the Civil War, the familiar family almanac and government publications issued periodically have not been included. The list is "deeply indebted to that incomparable work, the *Union List of Serials* (Gregory), and additional titles and corrections have been made to it."

A. L. A. Travel Notice

LOS ANGELES, JUNE 23-28

REGULAR round-trip tickets are on sale from all eastern and central points, at but little over the single fare. They permit stop-overs, and are good all summer. Tickets are good going one way and returning another, except that those going north of San Francisco must add $18 to return over northern routes. Route going and returning must be specified when purchasing ticket, and changes of line *cannot* be made later.

The various routes are (southern and central):

The Southern Pacific, "Sunset Route," via New Orleans and Texas.

The Santa Fe, via the Grand Canyon.

The Union Pacific, or Denver & Rio Grande, via Utah (giving Salt Lake City, Bryce and Zion Canyons).

(Northern, costing $18 extra to Los Angeles.)

Canadian National, via Jasper Park.

Canadian Pacific (with Lake Louise and Banff).

Great Northern (Glacier National Park).

Northern Pacific (Yellowstone Park).

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

It is also possible to go by steamer through the Panama Canal, though the expense is more.

Delegates from the Pacific Coast States will find the regular round-trip excursion rates to Los Angeles about 1⅓ the one-way fare, with a 16 days' limit, or slightly higher with an Oct. 31 limit.

Round-trip fares to Los Angeles from some of the larger cities, and Pullman lower charge one way, via central and southern routes are, including San Francisco railroad ticket (if desired and specified when buying tickets):

	ROUND TRIP RAILROAD FARE	PULLMAN LOWER ONE WAY TO LOS ANGELES ONLY
New York	$138.32	$32.63
Boston	147.66	33.38
Philadelphia	133.14	31.50
Cleveland	105.65	27.38
Detroit	101.70	27.38
Chicago	90.30	26.63
St. Louis	85.60	22.50
Kansas City	75.60	19.88
Minneapolis	91.90	23.63

SPECIAL PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PARTY

A special train will be provided for the going trip, via the Santa Fé R. R. Eastern delegates will join this train at Chicago. Special Pullmans will be run from New England (register with F. W. Faxon), North Atlantic States (register with F. H. Price), Minnesota, Iowa and Prairie States (register with C. H. Brown). J. F. Phelan will register those from the Central States, join special at Chicago, Kansas City (except Mr. Brown's party) or other points on the Santa Fe.

ITINERARY OF SPECIAL TRAIN

Leave Chicago, June 17, 8:10 p. m.

Leave Kansas City, June 18, 8:50 a. m. (or on arrival of St. Louis connection).

Arrive Santa Fé, N. M., June 19, 7:20 a. m. Transfer to La Fonda Hotel for a day and a half, including trio to Indian pueblos, cliff dweller ruins, and opportunity to see the city of Santa Fé.

Leave Santa Fé, June 20, 1 p. m.

Arrive Grand Canyon of Arizona, June 21, 7 a. m. Spend full day at Grand Canyon, with an A. L. A. session at El Tovar Hotel in evening. Meals included. Excursions at individual expense: auto ride along rim, $3; mule to canyon, $4.

Leave Grand Canyon, June 21, 10:30 p. m.

Arrive Riverside, Cal., June 22, 2:30 p. m. Two hours, including auto ride and visit to Mission Inn.

Arrive Los Angeles, June 22, 6:30 p. m. Expense of going trip, exclusive of railroad ticket, but including Pullman, meals, and all expenses at stopovers, Santa Fé, Grand Canyon, and Riverside, as follows:

From Chicago—With lower berth, $87.80; with upper berth, $81.55; with ½ compartment, $100.60; with ½ drawing-room, $11.45; with ⅓ drawing-room, $93.76.

From Kansas City—With lower, $82.05; with upper, $76.70; with ½ compartment, $93; with ½ drawing-room, $102.95; with ⅓ drawing-room, $87.

From Boston, via B. & O., train leaving June 16, 3:15 p. m. (meals, Boston to Chicago, at individual expense)—With lower, $97.95; with upper, $89.65; with ½ drawing-room, $130.45; with ⅓ drawing-room, $105.75.

From New York: train leaving, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 1:35 p. m., June 16 (meals, New York to Chicago, at individual expense)—With lower, $97; with upper, $89; with ½ drawing-room, $129.50; with ⅓ drawing-room, $104.50.

From Philadelphia: train leaving, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4:19 p. m., June 16 (meals, Philadelphia to Chicago, at individual expense)—With lower, $96.25; with upper, $88.25; with ½ drawing-room, $127.75; with ⅓ drawing-room, $104.

From Washington: train leaving, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 7:35 p. m., June 16 (meals, Washington to Chicago, at individual expense)—With lower, $96.25; with upper, $88.25; with ½ drawing-room, $127.75; with ⅓ drawing-room, $104.

Note: The North Atlantic States party will travel in special Pullmans which will go through to the Coast without change. This train will arrive in Chicago at 2.05 p. m., June 17, which will allow 6 hours for sight-seeing in Chicago. New England party will have special Pullman arriving in Chicago in afternoon of June 17.

Tentative reservations should be made with members of the Travel Committee, with preliminary payment of $10 to hold place. State if Pullman lower, upper, half-compartment, half- or third-drawing-room is wanted, and give name of roommate at La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fé. (Few if any single rooms).

Those joining special parties from other points will pay Pullman to junction with party, and the Travel Committee will, on registration, assign Pullman accommodations on special cars.

Post-conference trip, Yosemite, San Francisco, Bryce and Zion Canyons, Salt Lake City

and Royal Gorge to Colorado Springs. Personally conducted by Mr. Faxon. Register as soon as possible, sending him $10 before May 15.

ITINERARY

June 28—Leave Los Angeles, 6.10 p. m. (special Pullman).

June 29—Arrive El Portal, 9:55 a. m.; motor trip to Yosemite.

June 29 (Sunday)—Leave El Portal, 10 a. m. Arrive Yosemite Valley, 10:45 a.m. 2:15 to 4:15, 20-mile drive in valley. Night at hotel or Camp Curry. Leave Yosemite Valley 7 a. m., June 30, for trip to see sunrise, Mirror Lake.

June 30—Leave Yosemite Valley, 4:30 p. m. Arrive Glacier Point, 6:30 p. m.

July 1—Leave Glacier Point, 8 a. m. Arrive Mariposa Grove Big Trees, 11 a. m. Leave Mariposa Grove, noon. Arrive Wawona Hotel for lunch, 12:45 p. m. Leave Wawona Hotel, 2 p. m. Arrive Merced, 5:15 p. m. End of motor trip.

July 1—Leave Merced, 5:49 p. m. Arrive Oakland Pier, 9:47 p. m. Arrive San Francisco, 10:05 p. m. (Three nights at hotel. Meals at individual expense.)

July 4—Leave San Francisco, 7:45 a. m. (coast line trip). Arrive Santa Barbara, 4:45 p. m. Leave Santa Barbara, 7:30 p. m. Arrive Los Angeles, 10:45 p. m. Night at Biltmore Hotel (breakfast not included).

July 5—Leave Los Angeles, 9:40 a. m.

July 6—Arrive Cedar City, 7 a. m. Bus trip, Bryce and Zion Canyons, the most remarkable coloring of any canyons in the world. Recently made available to tourists.

July 6—Leave Cedar City, 8:30 a. m. Arrive Zion National Park, 11:30 a. m.

July 7—Leave Zion National Park, 1 p. m. Arrive Bryce Canyon National Park, 6 p. m.

July 8—Leave Bryce Canyon National Park, 1 p. m. Arrive Cedar Breaks, 3:30 p. m. Leave Cedar Breaks, 4 p. m. Arrive Cedar City, 6 p. m. End of bus trip.

July 8—Leave Cedar City, 8:30 p. m.

July 9—Arrive Salt Lake City, 6:20 a. m. (sightseeing ride). Leave Salt Lake City, D. & R. G. R. R., 6:15 p. m.

July 10—Royal Gorge, 1:27 p. m.; Arrive Colorado Springs, 4:50 p. m.

July 11—Leave Colorado Springs in evening.

July 12—Arrive Chicago in early a. m.

Expense, (exclusive of railroad return ticket which everyone will have), including Pullmans, hotels, auto trips, meals (except seven in San Francisco, and breakfast in Los Angeles, July 5), Los Angeles June 28, to Chicago, July 12, $176.00 with lower berth; $170.00 with upper berth. This includes stay at Camp Curry in Yosemite Valley. If hotel and bath is wanted there, add $7.75.

TRIP TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Trip to the Hawaiian Islands, sailing from Los Angeles, July 1, S. S. *Calawaii*, due Honolulu, July 8. Eight days in the Islands, including side trip to Hilo and Kilauea Volcano, auto trip around the island of Oahu and to Mt. Tantalus, scenic Hamakua R. R. trip, and five days at Niumalu Hotel, Honolulu, Leaving Honolulu, July 16, S. S. *Matsonia*, due in San Francisco, July 22. The all-inclusive expense of this 22-day trip, Los Angeles to San Francisco, about $325. Registration with F. W. Faxon before April 15 is necessary, with deposit of $25, as travel is heavy, and staterooms cannot be held long. Refund of deposit if you cannot make the trip.

OTHER RETURN TRIP SUGGESTIONS

(a) Return via Panama Canal and Havana to New York, sailing from Los Angeles, July 14, due New York, July 28. Cost, New York to New York, $375 and up, first class; $235 and up, tourist class on steamer. This includes only railroad ticket west, but all expenses on the return by steamer.

(b) Trip to Mexico City. Several inquiries about a trip returning via Mexico City have been received. If a sufficient number register, a trip may be planned, under the personal conduct of G. M. Patison, of Hollywood, Cal., who has had a large experience in taking parties through Mexico. The trip would cover about 18 days, going by the new Southern Pacific West Coast Line from Tucson, Ariz., via Guadalajara to Mexico City, going trip taking four days with opportunity en route and while in Mexico City to visit many interesting and wonderful places, there being about 50 hours of automobile excursions included in the trip. Thus a very good idea can be had of old Mexico, which travelers who have been in Europe declare to be more interesting in many respects than the old countries. Expense, approximately, $295, including everything except meals, from Los Angeles to Los Angeles. Those taking this trip as part of the return can use return ticket if bought via the Southern Pacific R. R. from Los Angeles to Tucson, and thereby make a saving, and the return ticket can be taken up again either at Tucson or, if a return from Mexico by a different route is desired, at El Paso or San Antonio. Correspond concerning this trip with G. M. Patison, P. O. Box 128, Hollywood, Cal., with a $25 first payment to hold place in party. Full refund can be made if anyone is unable to take the trip, provided notification is sent Mr. Patison within ten days of its start. The success of Mr. Patison's tours is well known, and he is vouched for by members of the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library who have traveled with him.

TRAVEL COMMITTEE

F. W. Faxon, chairman, 83 Francis Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Phelan, 78 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Franklin H. Price, Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

If You Are Stopping Over in Santa Fé

By Edwin Sue Goree

Librarian, The Woman's Board of Trade and Library Association, Santa Fé, New Mexico

AN A. L. A. stop-over in Santa Fé has been definitely arranged, and we are looking forward to a brief visit from a hundred or more librarians. There are many books on the Southwest, but the time is so short that perhaps you can find only an evening or so in which to skim a few magazine articles about Santa Fé and its vicinity. Here are some of the most helpful:

GENERAL

"The Santa Fé Trail," by Frederick Simpich. *National Geographic*, August, 1929.

THE PEOPLES OF NEW MEXICO

"Where Americans are Anglos," by R. L. Barbour. *North American*, November, 1929.

"New Mexico's Mexicans," by Erna Fergusson, *Century*, August, 1928.

"My Neighbors, the Pueblo Indians," by E. L. Hewett, *Art and Archaeology*, July, 1923.

CLIFF DWELLINGS

After reaching Santa Fé, you will leave almost immediately for Puyé, and perhaps some of the Pueblos. Read:

"Master Builders of Prehistoric America," by F. H. Trego. *Travel*, September, 1928.

"America's Mystery Land," by R. W. Crawford. *Mentor*, August, 1925.

SANTOS, KATCINAS, RUGS AND POTTERY

If you return early enough in the afternoon, you may want to visit some of the many curio stores. What a visiting librarian described last summer as "those crude little wooden dolls" may be New Mexico Santos. They are described in,

"Saints of the New World," by O. S. Halseth. *International Studio*, September, 1929.

"Santos y Bultos," by Elizabeth De Huff. *Touring Topics*, January, 1930.

There is another kind of little wooden doll, but it is Indian. Look up Katchinas in the twenty-first annual report of the American Bureau of Ethnology.

A good, brief article on Indian rugs by George Wharton James is found in the *Mentor* for June, 1922. I am sorry I do not know of a good magazine article on the Chimayó, or Mexican rugs.

There are many good articles on Pueblo Indian Pottery. Try "Life Forms in Pueblo Pottery Decoration," by K. M. Chapman, *Art and Archaeology*, March, 1922, or "Post-Spanish Pueblo Pottery," by K. M. Chapman, *Art and Archaeology*, May, 1927.

"Indian Arts for Indians," by Mary Austin *Survey*, July 1, 1928.

INDIAN DANCES

After dinner the hotel plans to arrange for an Indian dance for your entertainment. See:

"Plastic Prayers," by Oliver La Farge. *Theatre Arts Monthly*, March, 1930.

"Dance Rituals of the Pueblo Indians," by Alice Corbin Henderson. *Theatre Arts Monthly*, April, 1923.

"Dance of the Redskin," by L. H. Warner. *National Republic*, November, 1929.

THE CITY DIFFERENT

The next morning, you will see Santa Fé. If you have *Holland's Magazine* for January, 1926, read E. W. De Huff's "Where Art Is in the Air." The Camino del Monte Sol, the old San Miguel Church, the Cathedral built by the Archbishop in *Death Comes for the Archbishop*, the Palace of the Governors, and the New Museum of Art will be on your route. Be sure to see the old altar in the Cathedral, but first read Witter Bynner's poem about it in the *Saturday Review of Literature* for October 26, 1929. The title is "Plea to the Archbishop."

There is an entire Art Museum number of *Art and Archaeology*—January-February, 1928, and a recent article called "America's Only Real Palace," in the *National Republic* for February, 1930.

We have asked the Transportation Company to leave you at the Woman's Board of Trade Library. It is not starred on the Santa Fé map, or written up in magazines. It is just the town's public library, started by a handful of Anglo women thirty-four years ago in one room of an old army barracks, and now fast growing into county-wide proportions. I suspect you are thinking that the name is slightly absurd. It is. When we were new here, we suggested that the name was confusing and should be changed; but we were told that "the women of Santa Fé had traded everything from old shoes to town lots for the library, and they liked the name." At any rate, it will serve as the place of transition from the paths of prehistoric America, to the main trail which leads to Los Angeles.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

ART LIBRARIES. *See* PERIODICAL INDEXES.

BOOKS AND READING

Van Dyne, Catherine. Young people turn readers' advisers. *Libraries.* 35:77-78. 1930.

How the junior members of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library staff compiled six book lists.

CALIFORNIA. *See* COUNTY LIBRARIES.

CATALOGING

Walton, C. E. Classifying, cataloging, and binding League of Nations publications. LIB. JOUR. 55:155-159. 1930.

Dr. Sevensma's *Short Guide to League Publications* is a useful aid. Opinion is divided on the usefulness of the L. C. special catalog.

CATHOLIC LIBRARIES. *See* PERIODICAL INDEXES.

CHICAGO (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. SOUTH SHORE BRANCH LIBRARY.

Gerhardt, Paul. The Chicago South Shore Branch Library. illus. plans. LIB. JOUR. 55:148-150. 1930.

The eighth especially planned branch building, erected at a cost of $75,000, and situated among an intelligent class of citizenry.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Mahony, B. E., and Elinor Whitney. *Realms of Gold in Children's Books.* Doubleday, 1929. cl. 796p. illus. pls. $5.

The fifth edition of *Books for Boys and Girls—A Suggestive Purchase List,* previously published by The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, Mass.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES. *See* CATALOGING.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Merrill, J. W. Development of county or similar libraries in many lands. illus. *School Life.* 15:112-113, 117. 1930.

County libraries in Great Britain, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Hawaii, and the United States.

CALIFORNIA

Ferguson, M. J. A library caravan. LIB. JOUR. 55:145-148. 1930.

A 900-mile tour of Californian county libraries made by 13 persons in a caravan of four automobiles.

VIRGINIA

Developments in the county library plan of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with special reference to Virginia. *Va. Libs.* 2:61-68. 1930.

The influence of the Rosenwald grants is not proving effective in Virginia because the conditions of adequate support, which are stipulated, demand a substantial financial support from the county for five years and the entire burden of support at the end of that period.

WISCONSIN

Long, H. C. Public library opportunity in Wisconsin: a county study of existing libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 26:2-19. 1930.

Twenty-two counties make some appropriation for public library facilities. Three have no public library.

Radio talk on county library. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 26:20-22. 1930.

A dialogue between "Walt" and "Sid," presented by a county superintendent and a county agricultural agent as part of the campaign for a county library in Sheboygan County, Wis.

LAW. *See* LIBRARY LAW.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. *See* CATALOGING.

LIBRARY LAW

FRANCE

Coyecque, Ernest. *Code Administrif des Bibliothèques d'Étude.* 2 v. Paris: E. E. Droz, 1929. cl. v. 1, 402p.; v. 2, 626p. (Association des Bibliothécaires Français.)

By the Honorary Inspector of Libraries of the City of Paris and the Department of the Seine. Limited to research and reference libraries, excluding public libraries. The first part of the Code cites, in chronological order, statutes bearing on the organization of these libraries; the second, on their composition and the salaries attaching to positions in them.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Henry, W. E. Whom shall the library school admit? *Libraries.* 35:41-44. 1930.

The difficulties inherent in admitting former members of the teaching profession, who must "pass suddenly and unknowingly from near monarchy to almost complete democracy," and who usually possess a highly specialized scholarship.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO NEGROES

Shores, Louis. Public library service to negroes. LIB. JOUR. 55:150-154. 1930.

Compiled from the replies of 74 cities to a questionnaire. Thirty-one provide segregated library service.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Locke, G. H. Cooperation between libraries and museums. London: Dulau & Co. *Museums Journal.* 29:260-267. 1930.

Discussion at Worthing Conference on Cooperation Between Libraries and Museums, July, 1929.

NEGROES. *See* LIBRARY SERVICE TO NEGROES.

OVERDUE BOOKS

Beebe, F. I. Books—overdue and lost. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:38-40. 1930.

Summary of methods used in various high school libraries. Some use different colored notices. Each color represents the state of librarian's temper at the time of sending, and the third or final notice is red.

PERIODICAL INDEXES

The Art Index. Wilson. v. 1, no. 1, January, 1930. Monthly except July and August.

A cumulative subject and author index to fine arts periodicals, books and museum bulletins, covering archæology, architecture, ceramics, decoration and ornament, engraving, graphic arts, painting and sculpture.

Fitzgerald, F. E. An index to Catholic periodical literature. *Catholic Educational Review.* 28:13-19. 1930.

The forthcoming *Catholic Periodical Index,* a quarterly, will index 40 leading journals.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Diputación Provincial de Barcelona. *Anuario de las Bibliotecas Populares,* 1928. Barcelona: Dirección Técnica de Bibliotecas, Palacio de la Diputación. pap. 165p. illus. graphs.

ITALY

Hodgson, J. G. The Biblioteche Populari of Italy. *Libraries.* 35:54-57. 1930.

Second and last installment, with bibliography.

ROSENWALD FUND. *See* COUNTY LIBRARIES.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS LIBRARY, LONDON

Boswell, Eleanore. The Library of the Royal College of Physicians in the Great Fire. *Transactions of the Bibl. Soc.* n.s. 10:313-326. 1929.

An effort toward identification of the books saved from the Harveian Library at the time of the fire and still in the collections.

SALARIES

Howard, J. A., *comp.* Salary statistics; public libraries in cities of 25,000-70,000 population. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:53-55. 1930.

Thirty-eight libraries from 21 States are represented.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Wood, H. A., *comp. School Library List. Part I: Elementary and Junior High School.* St. Paul: Minn. Dept. of Ed., Library Division, 1930. pap. 136p.

Includes 12p. manual of school library practice.

STAFF TRAINING

Bowerman, G. F. *Some Library Personnel Problems.* pap. 10p. Reprinted from *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam.* Yale Univ. Press, 1929.

The most marked characteristic of the standard library staff is its extreme feminization. This has had its effect on prevailing library salaries. The disproportionately large amount of time spent on semi-mechanical tasks is another serious handicap to enlisting and holding a progressive personnel.

VIRGINIA. *See* COUNTY LIBRARIES.

WILLESDEN (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Dealing with outlying districts. II—Willesden. plans. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:167-170. 1930.

Four Willesden libraries were unified in 1920 under the Public Libraries Acts.

WORLD CONGRESS

Bravo, F. S. El Primer Congreso Mundial de Bibliotecas y de Bibliografiá, celebrado en Roma y Venecia durante la segunda quincena del mes de junio de 1929. Madrid. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos.* 33:227-251. July-December, 1929.

BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LIBRARIANS

Hicks, F. C., *ed. Famous Speeches by Eminent American Statesmen.* St. Paul: West Pub. Co., 1929. 990p. $5.

Professor Hicks is professor of law and law librarian at Yale University. This is a companion volume to his *Famous American Jury Speeches and Arguments,* and *Addresses of Joseph H. Choate.* "By statesmen are meant not merely officeholders or 'dead politicians,' but any one of either sex who deals with public questions in a statesmanlike manner."

Free on Request

PRINCETON University Library will send to any library on request *The Edinburgh Review,* 79 volumes bound in 60, falling between years 1802 and 1892, various imprints. The volumes are bound but several of them need rebinding. Transportation will have to be paid. Apply direct.

A. L. A. Withdraws Reading Course

THE AMERICAN Library Association has withdrawn from circulation the reading course, *Romance of Modern Exploration,* by Fitzhugh Green. Notice of this withdrawal was not transmitted to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL until March 8, when it was accompanied by the following statement:

Criticism of the course because of a number of alleged misstatements was made to the Association, the author of the course, and several librarians by one interested in exploration. The author of the course was asked to reply. His reply and the original criticisms were submitted to two experts in the field. Though all criticisms were not sustained, there were enough errors to make it advisable to withdraw the booklet. Action was delayed until the opinion of the judges had been received, as the Association did not feel justified in basing a decision upon criticisms originating from one unknown source, especially as the field itself is one filled with controversy. The author of the course had been well recommended to the A. L. A. He was chosen not only because of his participation in exploration, but because of his facile style of writing. The course was planned as one of the more popular of the series, its purpose being twofold: to give the reader a new conception of the numerous types of exploration now in process, and to awaken in the casual reader an interest in books other than fiction. Subscribers wishing to return copies of the course will be credited by the A. L. A.

Has Your Library Been Overlooked?

THE PREPARATION of the American Library Directory, 1930, is now under way. Every available source which might yield the names of new libraries or of those not listed in the 1927 edition is being consulted, but there is a possibility that some may be overlooked. If your library has not received a questionnaire, please fill out the following form and mail at once to American Library Directory, R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45th Street, New York City.

. . . . . .

State . . . . . City . . . . . .

Name of Library . . . . . .

Librarian . . . . . .

Volumes in Library . . . . . .

Year's Circulation . . . . . .

Total Income . . . . . .

Expenditures for Books and Periodicals . . . .

Special Collections . . . . . .

The Open Round Table

Criticisms and Suggestions

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Since the publication in your columns of the Bibliographical Review: "Dictionaries in English and Foreign Languages," Oct. 15, 1929, a number of criticisms and suggestions have been received, several from abroad, proving that the JOURNAL receives careful attention in Europe as well as in this country. With a view to having all the information as regards books and authors as accurate as possible, it is simple justice to have all such criticisms and suggestions appear in order that the readers of the JOURNAL may have the benefit of them.

JAMES GEDDES.

(*Translation*)

It is with great pleasure that I have read your article on "Dictionaries in English and Foreign Languages," and I am delighted that you did not neglect to speak of Esperanto, which is growing more strongly every day.

I regret, however, that your library does not possess dictionaries of Esperanto, at least the more important, and that for that reason the works which you cite are few and very old. We now possess a considerable number of these, and it may prove interesting to complete your article with a fuller note on dictionaries of Esperanto.

I am ready to furnish notes for an article on dictionaries and encyclopedias in Esperanto.

I am permitting myself to send you at the same time a copy of *Naulingva Etimologia Leksikono* for your personal library, and a page of the *Dictionnaire Complet* (Esperanto-Esperanto) which will appear in January-February, 1930, and of which I am one of the authors.

S. J. GRENKAMP-KORNFELD,
Membre de l'Union Syndicale
Des Correspondants Polonais en France
Et de l'Association Syndicale
De la Presse Etrangère à Paris.

I happened to note that you do not say anything about the two-volume Hoare, of which the price is not so terrifying as for the large one (Italian and English), and which I have at times recommended to inquirers merely because I had found the larger Hoare to be the best English-Italian one that I had been using; and I wonder if I have been misleading my clients—for I confess that I have never, that I can now remember, actually used the two-volume Hoare myself! This will have to be looked into!

H. D. AUSTIN,
University of Southern California, 3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles.

It might be of interest to you to know that Miles Hanley and I are both from Wittenberg College, where we got our start in phonetics from Dr. and Mrs. K. F. R. Hochdoerfer. Mrs. Hochdoerfer was a Miss Hettie Bearce and came, I believe, from Massachusetts. She studied with Rousselot and Passy.

Apropos the German dictionaries, I don't believe I understand why you have not mentioned Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, which with all its faults is indispensable. Then there is the new Meyers *Konversationslexikon*, now almost finished—the *Brockhaus* has just begun its new revision. Another very useful smaller work is Moritz Heyne *Deutsches Wörterbuch* in three volumes, while Paul *Deutsches Wörterbuch* is exceedingly useful to the student who is bothered by adverbs, prepositions, case sequences, etc. Viëtors *Deutsches Aussprachewörterbuch* appeared in the third edition in 1921, by E. A. Meyer, an outstanding phonetician, and is a very different book from the old Viëtor, in that the pronunciation indicated is much less that of the careless Umgangssprache than that of Standard German—so far as there is any such thing. In that connection, Siebs *Deutsche Bühnenaussprache*, eleventh edition, 1915, might be mentioned. In matters of Orthography Duden *Rechtschreibung der Deutschen Sprache* is to be consulted. My copy is the ninth edition, 1915, but there is a later edition. Another indispensable book is Hans Schulz *Deutsches Fremdwörterbuch—fortgeführt von O. Basler*, the second and last volume of which is nearing completion.

ROE-MERRILL SECRIST HEFFNER,
Harvard University.

Among the greatest Italian works you quote that of Boccardo: *Nuova Enciclopedia Italiana*. This is exact indeed, but you forget the *Dizionario della Lingua Italiana*, published by the Accademia della Crusca, which is the true work corresponding to the *Oxford Dictionary* in English. The *Dizionario della Crusca*, as you may know, for lacking of financial means, is not finished, and the last volume arrives only to the letter "O."

Petrocchi's *Dictionaries* are of two kinds and sizes. The bigger in two volumes is the best and the most complete; the smaller is for school use, in one volume, but it is also an excellent reference work.

I would have wanted to see in your paper much more importance to the Lysle's English-Italian and Italian-English dictionary, which is the best of that kind. Its price is $7.50, as you quote, in America, and probably at some Italian booksellers of New York, but you may tell your readers that it is more convenient and cheaper to get the books directly from Italy for nearly $4 less than that sum.

I have myself had the same experience when I was in America.

Finally, please, do not say that Melzi's *Dictionaries* are "very good." They are small and popular desk encyclopedias rather than dictionaries of the language.

Among the bi-lingual dictionaries should be remembered also Roberts's *Dizionario Inglese-italiano e italiano-inglese* (Firenze, Barbera).

VITTORIO CAMERANI,
Institut International D'Agriculture, Roma.

Has Subscription Been Refused?

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Will librarians who have been refused subscription to any periodical because the publisher's policy is to decline subscriptions from public libraries, please communicate with the undersigned at the Acquisition Division, New York Public Library, giving the name of the periodical.

CARL L. CANNON,
Chairman A. L. A. Bookbuying Committee.

Suggested Junior Criticisms

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I wish in this letter merely to ask whether it would be possible for THE LIBRARY JOURNAL to open its columns for a time to the younger graduates of library training schools and encourage them to give their ideas on the worth of the library profession, the best method of training for it, the best method of administering libraries, at least as they see it, and altogether anything which it may occur to them to criticize in library work.

I am a graduate of the University of California School of Librarianship with the class of 1928, and for the past year and a half I have been employed on the staff of a small public library in southern California. I may be wrong in my estimate, but it seems to me that criticism is very decidedly discouraged among librarians generally, and that in training school at least it is very nearly worth anyone's professional life to indulge in it. I have never been able to see the value of a profession which through fear, or for other reasons, discouraged the play of critical intelligence among its younger members. Libraries are not perfect, and while no one, to my knowledge, has declared that they are, the tacit assumption that criticism will not improve them hardly makes for the stability of the library profession.

I wish it clearly understood that I am by no means advocating smart or flippant criticism of libraries in any phases of their work. I realize as well as anyone that criticism for the fun of finding fault has no value; but criticism, whether constructive or not, has very decided value if it is sincere and honest. I am sure that a great many young librarians find the professional atmosphere in which they are compelled to work stifling in the extreme. If they have opinions they are not allowed to express them, and if they are dissatisfied with the work they are doing they are not allowed to say so on pain, sometimes, of rather severe penalties.

I realize that criticism of particular libraries cannot help being personal, and I admit that indulgence in such criticism should be moderate. But there is a relatively impersonal kind of criticism which is extremely valuable, and, in my opinion, it is the kind which members of library schools may be properly expected to give. Students in library schools are presumably selected on the basis of their intelligence. Is it not very unfair, then, to expect them to stifle it in their work after graduation, or at least to indulge very moderately in suggestions for the improvement of the profession which they have decided to make their life work?

I believe that it would be the best possible thing for the library profession if the young people enrolled in it were given a chance to express their ideas. And if THE LIBRARY JOURNAL should open its columns temporarily to all recent graduates of approved library schools I think that it would receive in place of reports on actual work accomplished some very pertinent suggestions for the improvement of libraries given with a freshness of outlook which the younger members of any profession usually have in abundance. I believe that for the time being at least the exchange would be a good one.

LOUISE DAVIES,
Santa Paula, Cal.

The Author's Annual, 1930

IN ITS second year of publication *The Author's Annual* again collects in convenient and compact form much information on the literary prizes, best sellers, book club selections, and statistics of book publishing of the past year. It is also made extremely readable by the skillful manner in which the editor has alternated his array of facts with such literary *hors d'œuvres* as Guy Holt's amusing article on "The Care and Feeding of Authors," Dale Warren's "Why Authors Leave Home," and Elizabeth C. Moore's twenty-three-page list of the "Book Vices Current" of misspelling and misuse of words which so often infuriate the conscientious editor and the literate reader. (*The Author's Annual*, 1930. Edited by Josiah Titzell. New York: Brewer & Warren, Inc.; Payson & Clarke, Ltd. cl. 202p. $2.)

The annotated bibliography of unfinished novels compiled by Earle F. Walbridge (p. 83-112) is an outgrowth of a list originally published in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL (50:215-216, 662, 1925) and may be regarded as a supplement to the *Bibliography of Unfinished Books in the English Language*, by Albert R. Corns and Archibald Sparke (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1915), which lists only four novels, as compared to fifty-seven in the present list. Stephen Crane's *The O'Ruddy*, completed by Robert Barr, and Guy de Maupassant's two unfinished novels, *L'Angélus*, and *L'Ame Étrangère*, are additional candidates for inclusion, as well as the unfinished and apparently unpublished novel about Owen's colony by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, which is mentioned in the third volume of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, and Sir Walter Scott's forthcoming *Siege of Malta*. E. F. W.

Library Organizations

California Library Association

THE SIXTH District met at San Diego Feb. 1 with County Librarian Eleanor Hitt and City Librarian Cornelia D. Plaister in charge. The meeting opened with a talk by Lyman Bryson, Director of the California Association for Adult Education, "New Life in Old Books." Mr. Bryson said that reading is a vicarious experience and the librarians can help make it so by encouraging book conversations; in this way the borrowers will be able to draw new life from the older books and so not need to demand the newest titles hot from the press of today. Mrs. Jack Vallely of Los Angeles gave witty and comprehensive reviews of twelve current books. Luncheon was served at El Cortez Hotel, where the members were delightfully entertained by Lee Shippey, editor of the *Lee Side o' L. A.*, a feature of *The Los Angeles Times*. Mr. Shippey, a former library worker, gave personal glimpses of famous authors. The afternoon session opened with stories from Tschaikowsky's *Nutcracker Suite*, as told by Mrs. Ritza R. Freeman, with orchestration by the Sweetwater Union High School Orchestra. Two special guests were then introduced: Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, President of the California Library Association, and Miss Mabel R. Gillis, Junior Past President. Mrs. Babcock reported on the Executive Committee meeting held in January, and said that the annual meeting of the C. L. A. would take the form of a short business session held in Los Angeles during the week of the A. L. A., thus enabling all members to profit from the A. L. A. program. Miss Faith Smith reported for the "Committee of Children's Librarians, Psychologists and Representatives of the Public School Course of Study Department," appointed at the 1929 meeting of the Sixth District to keep the membership in touch with developments in psychology as applied to library work. The report was gratefully accepted and the committee asked to continue its work. "Professional Advancement" was the topic which closed the meeting, presented by Miss Helen E. Vogleson; other speakers on the subject were: Willis H. Kerr, Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, Miss Emily W. Kemp and Miss Inez Kilton, the latter telling of the requirements laid down for teachers' advancement. In the general discussion, two themes seemed paramount—that of adequate salary compensation and that of further opportunities for study.

District of Columbia Association

A MEETING of the District of Columbia Library Association was held on Jan. 30 at the clubhouse of the American Association of University Women. The president, Claribel R. Barnett, presided. Capt. Byron McCandless, U. S. N., exhibited his camera with which he had assembled a wealth of material on flags during his world-wide travels. The film, prepared by the University of Denver Library, for teaching students how to use the library, was shown. An effort to increase the membership is to be made, and for that purpose a special committee was appointed. The formal meeting was followed by a social hour with refreshments.

Northeastern Library Convention

AS MANY Eastern librarians will find it impossible to attend the A. L. A., the state library associations of New England, New York and New Jersey have arranged a meeting in Swampscott, Mass., at the New Ocean House, June 13-18.

Annual Convention S. L. A.

THE SPECIAL Libraries Association will hold its twenty-second annual convention in San Francisco June 18-21 inclusive; headquarters of the convention will be at the Clift Hotel. The date was selected so that members who desire may attend the convention of the American Library Association at Los Angeles the following week. Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, librarian of the Bank of Italy, San Francisco, is Chairman of the program committee and promises a program which will give delegates an insight into the work of libraries in the motion pictures industry in Hollywood, the oil industry, mining and hydro-electric power projects, such as those at Boulder Dam.

Illinois Regional Library Conference

THE FIFTEENTH annual regional library conference will be held in Illinois during March and April, under the direction of the Library Extension Division. The date and place of each meeting is as follows: March 18, Lake Forest; March 19, Aurora; March 20, Harvey; March 25, Granite City; March 28, Champaign; April 1, Fairbury; April 4, Mount Sterling; April 8, Marion; April 9, Olney; April 15, Pekin; April 16, Galesburg; April 29, Moline; April 30, Polo.

Massachusetts Library Club

THE MIDWINTER meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Boston Public Library on Feb. 7. At the business meeting the name of the Committee on Work with New Americans was changed to Committee on "Inter-Racial Service."

The general topic of the morning meeting was the Acquisition and Use of Reference Material. The first address was by Mr. Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian of the Boston Public Library, on the subject "Recent Significant Reference Books." Miss Barbara H. Smith, Librarian, Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass., followed Mr. Chase with a paper on "First Choices of the Limited Budget" in which she considered reference work from the viewpoint of the smaller library and Mr. Leslie T. Little, Librarian, Waltham Public Library, spoke on "The Subscription Book Situation." At the afternoon session Frank Chouteau Brown of Boston spoke on "The Tercentenary and the Public Library."

The afternoon program was a cooperative one, sponsored by the Division of Public Libraries and the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, the Massachusetts Library Club, the Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers and the Department of Inter-Racial Unity of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Alien Education, spoke on "The Co-operation of Library and School in Work with the Foreign Born," and Mrs. John Figmic, Librarian, Plymouth Public Library, discussed a selection of books on the Slavonic peoples. The main address was by Dr. William J. Rose, Department of Sociology, Dartmouth College, and editor of the magazine *Poland*.

The evening meeting of the Club was held at the University Club. The main speaker was Dr. William S. Stidger, pastor of the Copley Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston, who took for his subject "The Place of Books in the Life We Live," placing emphasis on the fact that books are the keys to unlock the world and our minds.

Mexican Cultural Relations Seminar

AN INTRODUCTION to Mexican life and a comprehensive survey of the Mexican scene will be given at the fifth cultural relations seminar, to be held in Mexico City July 5-25, 1930, under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. Several librarians interested in international relations and especially in recent educational and social developments in Mexico are planning to attend the seminar, following the A. L. A. conference at Los Angeles, June 23-28.

Anyone who would like to join a special party going to the seminar from Los Angeles should write immediately for further information to Hubert C. Herring, executive director, the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, 112 East 19th Street, New York City. The A. L. A. Travel Committee is calling attention to a special excursion to Mexico under the supervision of Prof. G. M. Patison. Information about this trip may be obtained from Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, or from Professor Patison, P. O. Box 128, Hollywood, Cal.

All-India Conference

THE SEVENTH All-India Public Library Conference was held at Lahore, Dec. 26-27, 1929, under the presidentship of Sir P. C. Ray. Several interesting papers dealing with different aspects of library work were delivered by distinguished educationalists; important resolutions were discussed and passed. Also, along with the conference an All-India Library Exhibition was held, Dec. 26-28, 1929, where picture books, juvenile literature, traveling library boxes, rare manuscripts, materials for library equipment, and books on library science were exhibited.

Twin City Catalogers' Round Table

THE WINTER meeting of the Twin City Catalogers' Round Table was held on Wednesday evening, January 29, 1930, at the Minnesota Union, University of Minnesota. Dinner was served at 6:30 and the club discussed informally the advisability of the publication of a yearbook by the Catalog section of A. L. A., and the financing of such a publication. Following adjournment to the lounge Miss Jessie L. Arms of the University of Minnesota library read and commented on her "Short Bibliography of Classification, 1920-1929"; Miss Bryan of Hamline University spoke of progress in changing the library into the L. C. classification, Sister Marie Cecilia of the College of St. Catherine gave the reasons which influenced them in deciding to make the change from D. C. to L. C. classification, stating that with the exception of being obliged to use two distinct catalogs—one catalog constantly expanding and the other shrinking—few real difficulties are being encountered; Miss Goss of the University of Minnesota library gave an informal account of the winter meeting of A. L. A. at Chicago; and Miss Starr of the James J. Hill Reference library spoke of recent developments of the projects of the A. L. A. Catalog section.

Book Reviews

THE ORGANIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE SYSTEM OF THE SCIENCES, by Henry Evelyn Bliss, Associate Librarian of the College of the City of New York; with an Introduction by John Dewey. New York, Holt, 1929. xx, 433 p. Reviewed by Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen, Librarian, Brown University.

IN PRACTICE, in prospect or in retrospect, every librarian is a classifier; and this book should be prescribed as a hurdle for every classifier. "Classification is fundamental to the organization of knowledge," and, "Classification for libraries can be adequate and efficient only if grounded on the fundamental principles of the organization and classification of knowledge." The unphilosophical student may emerge a bit bewildered from his first excursion into neorealism, reading (p. 158) that "Relations are modes of existence . . ." (p. 159). "They are not existent, but they may be real," and (p. 129) "Reality is existence verified or verifiable." But, in general, the author has minimized the difficulty of our hurdle in every possible way—clearness of exposition, exemplification, detailed table of contents, abstracts at heads of sections, concluding summaries, tables and graphic presentations, and various typographical devices.

The form and style of the bibliographical references are not beyond criticism. For example, one reads on p. 149 the footnote "Gibson *op. cit.*" and turns the pages backwards, to find the same note on pp. 140, 139, 137, and finally (p. 135), "Gibson, *The problem of logic*." One might, of course, turn from p. 149 to the index, but there he would find "Gibson's *Logic*." Mere inconsistencies of style like "Jevons. *Principles of Science*" (p. 145), "Mill, *Logic*" (p. 146), and "Mill's *Logic*" (p. 149) do no real ("existent" or "conceptual") harm, but the reviewer has his hobby.

The historical approach to the subject of classification is relegated to Part 4, but we mention it first to get it out of the way, and, with it, our grievance against histories of classification in general. It "treats the historical material in a broader topical and comparative way" than other works on the subject, but like most of these, though better than most, it too often rates earlier classifications according to their applicability to present-day knowledge. Of course, Merlin and Comte did not recognize Psychology as a fundamental science! How could they? These old classifications are significant only when treated in relation to the knowledge of their times, and then they are relevant to a history of learning rather than to the organization of present-day learning. Nevertheless, the story is well and briefly told, gives us the historic background and has its morals, and the few lasting contributions of the old philosophers are duly emphasized.

Part 1 of the book is devoted to the need for, and the movement toward, "more adequately organized knowledge" and "more efficient cooperation in obtaining and applying it." Library students should read this, librarians should know it already, and all should find it interesting. Chapter 5 deals specifically with the organizing of knowledge by librarians and publishers. In Chapter 4 we begin to get a line on the author's theory of classification. Organization is "the correlation of . . . organs to . . . . functions." With this we agree, but the statement (p. 80) that this work treats of "the culminating scientific, systematic, educational and bibliothecal organization of knowledge in its structural aspect . . . rather than in its functional aspect as the education . . . of minds and the bibliothecal . . . services," indicates that our turn as librarians is really to come in Mr. Bliss's next volume. However, Mr. Bliss may succeed in showing the structural and the functional to be less conflicting than we imagine them to be, and, besides, like educationists who take the objective or functional as their starting point, we may be in danger of getting the cart before the horse. And whether the following volume, on book classification, places first emphasis on structural or on functional, we may fairly expect more than usually thorough consideration of the practical ends of classification, for (p. 108) "hardly less important than the selection of books is the classification and grouping of books with regard to their contents and the interests in which they are most likely to be used for good purposes."

The second part, "Classification, Synthesis, and the Order of Nature," is philosophical but necessary. Perhaps the classifier's most unfortunate human frailty is lack of ability to define and differentiate precisely the rubrics in his schedule. How many of us even realize that we are, not *classifiers*, but what Mr. Bliss would call *classers*, and that, as such, we must look up not only to a group of classifiers but also to another grade still higher, that of the *classificationers?* Again, we know that classification is based on likenesses, but are we able

to analyze clearly the particular likeness that dictates the classification—I mean *classing*—of a particular book? Or can we always define clearly the class which the likeness fits? What are the characteristics of the class "Small arms," and does the likeness between rifle and machine-rifle place both in this class? And again, are we all aware of the relations other than likeness which govern our classification? (Cf. p. 159-60.)

Classification proceeds by definition and differentiation to logical division (Chap. 7), subject to the limitations imposed by the ever imperfect state of knowledge and by the practical principle of maximal efficiency. There are various forms of classification (p. 151ff.), of which the one-dimensional serial form of our library classification schedule is, of course, the least adequate to distinguish the coördinate from the subordinate and to show the ramifications due to different aspects, interests and purposes. The practical library classificationer may not be inclined to go the whole way with Mr. Bliss (in this book) in subordination, at least in cases where the subordination is not clear or not established by consensus of opinion. He may, for example, prefer to set up Sports and Games as a major class rather than to subordinate it to Fine Arts, to Education, or, along with Manners and Customs, to Ethnology, History of Civilization, or Sociology. Again, in subdivisions, he may prefer to substitute the alphabetical for a debatably logical arrangement, as Andrews recommends (*L. J.* 50 (1925) p. 939). The alphabetical arrangement is, strictly speaking, a grouping rather than a subject classification, but the practical convenience is obvious where subdivisions are so minute and distinctions so fine as to confuse the layman and to invite the necessity of change as knowledge progresses or the point of view changes. We personally favor, for example, the alphabetical author arrangement of literary texts under a given language, without regard to either form or period. On the other hand, we agree with Mr. Bliss that there is a "subject-index illusion," and we wish he had said more about it.

A "System of the Sciences" (part 3) based on the principles of "The Order of Nature" (chap. 10) when extended to the anthropologic, and "Gradation by Specialty" (chap. 12) "is scientists and philosophers . . . and . . . most likely to prove valid and acceptable to relatively permanent" (p. 219). Are these two principles never in conflict? Are Social Sciences more special than Psychology?—and the author himself says (p. 299) that Philology, "in one aspect . . . is no less comprehensive than . . . Philosophy." We cannot fully agree that the "Order of Nature," "The Logical Developmental Order of Knowledge," "The Pedagogic Order," "The Logical Order" and the order "By Specialty" run so closely parallel as Mr. Bliss shows them in his Synoptic Tables (p. 232-35. Cf. also the synoptic table of the "Classification of Knowledge," pp. 302-03). To take just one more example—reading the book on Sunday afternoon, we were shocked to have to run the whole gamut of the sciences before finding Theology, under Sociology (it is under Philosophy in the "Specialty" column, and under both Philosophy and Sociology in the "Logical" column). Practically, there is something to be said for this arrangement—and, practically, in our perhaps misguided opinion, it doesn't much matter in what order our large classes of books are placed in relation to each other. What *does* matter and what is most interesting and instructive, is the similarity of the corresponding classes in the different schemes, whether or not we agree with the orders of the classes. Equally interesting and valuable are the brief discussions of alternative classifications, from the points of view of Philosophy, Ethics, Psychology, Education and History.

In Mr. Bliss's own "System of the Sciences," we wish he had supplemented his discussion of "fundamental," "special," "derivative," and "composite" sciences by lists of them. In the course of Chapters 11-12, we learn that Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Psychology and Sociology are fundamental (though Sociology is "recently synthesized"), that Geography and Anthropology are composite, and that Astronomy, Bacteriology and Geology are special. But we are not sufficiently expert to place the others.

To us, as a classifier, the most valuable part of the book is the brief and somewhat uneven, but encyclopædic survey in chapters 10-12 of the scope, content and relations of the different classes. The lack of this background is all too common among classifiers and is not supplied in our condensed tabular classification schedules. Not the least valuable feature of this survey is its up-to-dateness. Neglecting several points of disagreement, should we not all like to follow Mr. Bliss in his Physics subdivisions, and, if our specialist would only let us, in his classing Statistics under General Methods, Geology as a physical science, Psychology between Biology and Social Sciences, and Education as Applied Psychology? Is the book equally prophetic in the portions where the reviewer is not sufficiently enlightened to follow?

A review of *Author's Annual* will be found on page 271.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books In English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists

Belgium

Adults

Anderson, I. W. *Spell of Belgium.* Page, 1915. $3.75.

Cammaerts, Émile. *Treasure House of Belgium.* Macmillan, 1924. $8.

Corti, Egon Cæsar, conte. *Leopold I of Belgium.* Brentano's, 1923. $4.50.

Kellogg, Charlotte. *Women of Belgium.* Funk & Wagnalls, 1917. $1.

Lichtervelde, Louis de, comte. *Leopold of the Belgians.* Century, 1929. $4.

Whitlock, Brand. *Belgium.* Appleton, 1919. $5.

Children

Edwards, G. W. *Belgium Old and New.* Penn, 1925. $5.

Van der Essen, Leon. *Short History of Belgium.* University of Chicago Press, 1920. $1.50.

Belgian Congo

Adults

Akeley, Carl Ethan. *In Brightest Africa.* Doubleday, 1923. $2.50.

Marcosson, Isaac Frederick. *African Adventure.* Dodd, Mead, 1921. $5.

Courtesy of the Belgian Embassy.

Lithuania

Adults

Lithuanian Recognition. Lithuanian Information Bureau, Washington, D. C., 1921. 25c.

Children (6-12 years)

Olcott, F. J., comp. *Wonder Tales from Baltic Wizards.* Longmans, 1928. $2.

Courtesy of the Lithuanian Legation.

Estonia

Bowman, Isaiah. *New World.* World Bk. Co., 1928. $4.80.

Kallas, Aino Julia Maria. *White Ship.* Knopf, 1924. $2.50.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins, comp. *Wonder Tales from Baltic Wizards.* Longmans, 1928. $2.

Powell, Edward A. *Embattled Borders.* Century, 1928. $3.50.

Ransome, Arthur. *Racundra's First Cruise.* Viking Press, 1923. $2.50.

Rutter, Owen. *New Baltic States and Their Future.* Houghton, 1926. $5.

Courtesy of Col. Victor Mutt, Consul General of Estonia.

Switzerland

Adults

Brooks, Robert C. *Government and Politics of Switzerland.* World Book Co., 1920. $2.40.

Children

Spyri, Johanna. *Heidi.* Ginn, 1927. $.84.

Courtesy of the Legation of Switzerland.

Finland

Adults

Fox, Sir Frank. *Finland To-day.* Macmillan, 1926. $3.

Medill, Robert, pseud. *Finland and Its People.* McBride, 1925. $1.50.

Scott, A. M. *Suomi, the Land of the Finns.* Thornton Butterworth, 1926. $1.80.

Van Cleef, Eugene. *Finland—The Republic Farthest North.* Ohio State University, 1929. $2.50.

Courtesy of the Legation of Finland.

Latvia

Adults

Bihlmans, Alfred. *Latvia in the Making.* Consulate General of Latvia, 225 Broadway, N. Y. gratis.

Lule, A. B. *Latvia.* ——, 1928. gratis.

Holland

Adults

Barnouw, Adriaan Jacob. *Holland Under Queen Wilhelmina.* Scribner, 1923. $3.

Bowen, Marjorie. *Holland.* Doubleday, 1929. $3.

Edmundson, George. *History of Holland.* Macmillan, 1922. $7.50.

Lucas, Edward Verrall. *Wanderer in Holland.* Macmillan, 1924. $3.

Torchiana, H. A. W. van C. *Tropical Holland, Java and Other Islands.* University of Chicago Press, 1923. $2.50.

Children

Griffis, William E. *Brave Little Holland and What She Taught Us.* Houghton, 1917. $1.10.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins, comp. *Wonder Tales from Windmill Lands.* Longmans, 1926. $2.

Courtesy of the Royal Netherland Legation and Dr. A. J. Barnouw of Columbia University to whom the Legation referred.

Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books and Reading

A Few Books for Young People

By Jean C. Roos

Head of the Stevenson Room for Young People, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio

"AND THE thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," and who can tell into what realms they may be guided—romance, poetry, adventure, dramatic biographies and books of achievement?

One of the best books to make our thoughts soar is the *Winged Horse Anthology*, by Joseph Auslander and Frank Hill. While reading *The Winged Horse* we felt, with the authors, that an anthology was inevitable. The background and development of poetry was so ably presented in the former book that it has already made a place for the companion volume. The anthology has come up to our expectation in encompassing "the best verse done in English and only the best." We need not be surprised that some of our favorites have not stood this test, but we can always keep near at hand *The Oxford Book of English Verse*.

Then there is David Loth's *The Brownings*, a Victorian idyll, which gives an intimate and personal interpretation of these two gifted writers, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. In this vivacious account we have Browning as an impetuous youth, a much-sought-after dinner guest, a social success, the hero of a unique but romantic love story, and a writer of verses too difficult for most of his readers to appreciate. The happiness of his own early life is in strange contrast with the somber youth of Elizabeth Barrett.

In *A Great Rich Man*, by Louise Boas, we have both romance and adventure. This is a dramatic and fascinating biography of Sir Walter Scott, the writer of "best sellers" in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The title is taken from the prediction of Charlotte, his wife, that he would sometime be "a great rich man." We see him as an incurably boyish and rollicking man who loved to weave romantic tales. "It was through his own creations that Scott realized his life's hopes; he could not himself, lame giant, serve his country; he could not overcome the enemy, he could not sheath his sword after a valiant fight; but he could do all these things vicariously in the persons of his own literary creations."

The spirit of T. R. lives again in Earle Looker's *The White House Gang*. "Theodore Roosevelt started the rollicking, joyous career of the White House Gang by sending his youngest son, Quentin, to the Force Public School. Here the Gang was recruited, and here each day after school it went into a huddle, to confound all rules of deportment in high places, mingle in the lives of Presidents and policemen, win victories, taste honor, suffer punishments and engage in escapades which were swept along the wires to national publicity." What boy will not enjoy reading the pirate gang's search "for gold buried therein," on the banks of the Potomac, and who would not enjoy the thirty minutes of Gang-chasing with T. R. in the huge attic of the White House?

Bruce Gould in his *Skylarking* has given us a most unusual and informative book on flying. His descriptions of flying as a joyous adventure are poetic and his chapters on the "pathfinders of the air" are written with much spirit and more restraint.

Commander Ellsberg's *On the Bottom*, a tale of fortitude and heroism, is the account of the salvaging of the submarine S-51. "The task is done . . . to the navy we brought back its ship, and to the nation we brought back a story of victory over the sea, wrought by the quiet courage of men who could face death in solitude, disregard failure, and still fight on till they had wrested from the ocean the tomb of their shipmates."

William S. Davis has re-created the period of the French Revolution and the turmoil of life in Paris, with its dangers and intrigues, in *The Whirlwind*. The plot is concerned with Chevalier René de Massac, a favorite of the court, who forfeits his position by his determination to marry Virginie Durand, the daughter of a bourgeois merchant. René espouses the cause of the people and only just escapes the guillotine. This book will thrill many a reader and send them scurrying to the shelves to find out more about the Reign of Terror.

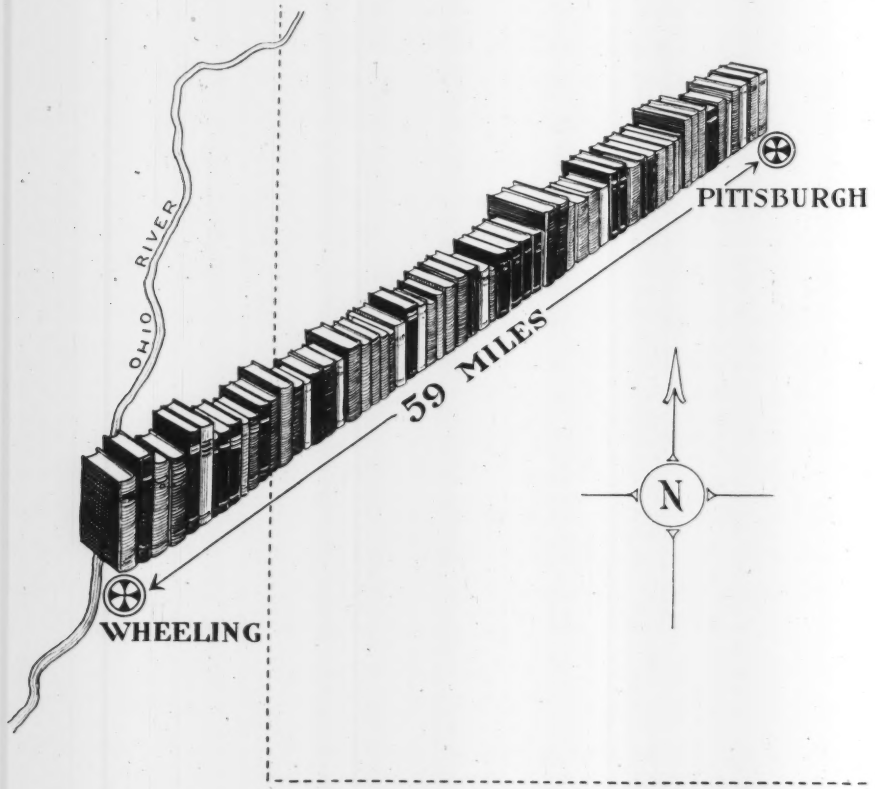
Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the poker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 280.

In the Library World

The Carnegie Library in 1929

BY LENDING 2,855,283 books for home reading the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh broke all former records. This is an increase of 304,697 over 1928, and is the largest year's gain ever recorded. These figures do not include the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, which serves residents of the North Side. Almost every agency showed a gain, with East Liberty, South Side and Wylie Avenue branches running a close race for honors among the branches. The Knoxville branch, established in 1928 in the school building at Knox and Rochelle Avenues, has shown a phenomenal growth, lending more books than several older and larger branches.



If the number of books which were borrowed from the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, during 1919 could be placed in one line, that line would stretch from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, W. Va.

Americana Has Dana Article

THE January, 1930, *Americana Illustrated* contains a most comprehensive article on the Life and Work of John Cotton Dana, by Edgar Holger Cahill, of Newark, N. J. Pages 69 to 84 are devoted to this article, which contains a full-page portrait of Mr. Dana. The article is rather full with reference to Mr. Dana's activities before he entered library work, and special emphasis is also laid on his work in connection with museums.

Change in Code

THE Chairman of the Committee who presented the "Code of Ethics" at the midwinter meeting at Chicago, reports the following change regarding the responsibility of the trustees for raising money for the library:

"Responsibility for bringing the needs of the library before the authorities who control the appropriation of funds and for using all proper influence to get such increases as are necessary for the growth and development of the work."

New Buildings

DURING 1930 North Carolina expects to erect two public library buildings. One, the Sheppard Memorial Library at Greenville, is now in process of going up; it is to cost $50,000, the gift of Harper D. Sheppard, a former resident of Greenville, in honor of his father. The Y. M. C. A. at Gastonia has presented $25,000 to the city with which to erect a library building; the city has furnished the lot and the building will be started in a few weeks. At Goldsboro the remodeling of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Weil for a public library is almost complete; the home, and $5,000 to remodel it, is given by the Weil children.

MONTCLAIR Branch of the Oakland Free Library, Cal., was dedicated Feb. 28, 1930.

BREADEN Family Branch of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio, was dedicated Feb. 14, 1930.

Baltimore Project

IN MAY, 1927, a $3,000,000 loan (including $600,000 for additional properties) was passed by a majority of 50,000 votes for the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. The architects were not appointed until a year later. The old building site with additional necessary properties for enlargement, was approved; this involved the condemning of surrounding property. As one owner was loath to move, condemnation suit was carried to the State Court of Appeals and was not decided in favor of the library until January 6 of this year. Since that date the work on the final blueprints has been pushed ahead, and it is hoped that bids will be secured in May and actual building operations begun in July.

County Libraries in New York State

BILLS have been introduced in the State Senate and Assembly authorizing the Board of Supervisors in each of the counties of New York State to establish a free county library, and to raise by tax for its maintenance an amount which shall not in any year exceed one mill on each dollar of taxable property. The trustees of a library (five residents living in different towns) are empowered to establish a central library or library headquarters in the county seat or some other place conveniently located with such branches or book stations as may be necessary. They may also provide one or more book trucks for distribution of books. Or they may contract with any public or free library to provide such facilities for the county by aid of the money appropriated. The bills further provide that the Legislature shall appropriate on behalf of the State an amount sufficient to pay one-half the cost of the maintenance of the library service and one-half the necessary salaries and expenses of the county librarian and assistants. They also carry a specific appropriation of $25,000 to pay the quotas and an additional sum of $7,500 for the salaries and expenses of a county library supervisor and assistant in the State Education Department. This last stipulation is to make sure that proper standards are maintained.

Editorial Board Named

AN EDITORIAL Board for the proposed Journal of Discussion has been appointed by Andrew Keogh, president of the American Library Association. The members are:

J. C. M. Hanson, Chairman, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Edith M. Coulter, University of California School of Librarianship, Berkeley, Cal.

Carleton B. Joeckel, Library Science Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

H. B. Van Hoesen, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Baltimore, Md.

C. C. Williamson, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City.

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

American Library in Paris

FOR THE fifth time, the American Library in Paris has triumphantly met the condition placed upon it by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, that it secure a total of $35,000 from other sources in order to receive a grant of $10,000 from the Memorial. Three days before the end of the year, some $13,000 was needed to complete this total, and a short, sharp campaign was undertaken by the director of the library, Mr. Burton Stevenson, which succeeded in securing considerably more than the amount needed.

One of the pleasantest features was the voluntary contributions, of which the following letter, in which was inclosed a check for $1,000, is an example:

"I read in yesterday's New York *Herald* that you needed to collect $14,000 immediately in order not to forfeit the next Laura Spelman Rockefeller donation. I am, therefore, inclosing a contribution, with my best

wishes for a successful campaign. I visited the library for the first time two weeks ago and was so much impressed by it that it is a great pleasure to be able to help its activities."

Furthermore, two friends of the library, independent of each other, agreed to make up any deficit, and another cabled from New York that he would double his contribution, if it was necessary to do so. This is the last time any stated amount will have to be raised by the library, as the Rockefeller Foundation grant of $35,000 covering the next three years has been made without condition of any sort.

The library is now in financial shape to develop its work considerably, and plans for the year will soon be announced by the Director. They will probably include the establishment of two new departments, and the development and organization of the special library of the International Reference Department. The publication of the *European Economic and Political Survey*, which has been issued by this department for the past four years, has been discontinued, as it was felt that the total resources of the department could be more usefully devoted to the development of the special reference library, in order to make it of greatly increased usefulness to students and research workers in the field of current European economics and politics. Other collections of the same sort in Paris will also be indexed, so that information can be given as to exactly what material is available in Paris, and where it may be found. This may eventually be published in some such form as the finding-list of "American Law Books in Paris," issued by the library some months ago.

Cleveland Organizes Business Information Bureau

IN AN effort to serve the business men of Cleveland better and more intensively, the Cleveland Public Library has organized a Business Information Bureau with a trained staff, and with a trained business research librarian in charge. The literature of business is vast and the library needs of business men cover many subjects which it will not be feasible at present to collect in any one room assigned for this work; but the Business Information Bureau will function as a coordinating unit between the other divisions of the library, thus making the entire business resources of the main library accessible to its clients. A *Bulletin*, issued each month, devoted to notes on current business information, as found in books, services, pamphlets, and periodicals, and to lists on specific subjects, will be sent regularly to libraries which request it on receipt of 25 cents to cover the annual mailing charge.

Twelve Issues of "Booklist"

ANNOUNCEMENT of the publication of twelve instead of ten issues, annually, of the A. L. A. *Booklist* has recently been made. Need for a September issue has been pointed out by librarians who have been obliged to wait until October for information on new books, and a special issue will be published each August in connection with the annual index. The new subscription rate will be $2.50 per year and will go into effect with the September number.

Harvard Receives Rare Hebrew Books

TWO vast and valuable collections of Hebrew literature, which date from the introduction of printing to the present time, have recently come into the possession of Harvard University, according to an announcement made in *The New York Times* of Feb. 18. The larger of the two, a collection of about 12,000 volumes, is the gift of Lucius N. Littauer of New York City, in honor of his father and will be known as the Nathan Littauer Library. The second collection, which is extremely rich in Oriental prints, consists of about 3000 volumes and was presented in honor of Judge Julian W. Mack, a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers.

The Parents' Bookshelf

LIBRARIANS who have not already made the acquaintance of *The Parents' Bookshelf*, a ten-page reading list designed as a guide to the new literature on child training, may secure a sample copy on request to the A. L. A. Prepared in cooperation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the folder suggests books which translate the results of scientific research into everyday terms.

Bibliography

(*Continued from "Through the Looking Glass" on page 277*)

Auslander, Joseph & Hill, Frank. *The Winged Horse Anthology.* (Doubleday) $1.50.

Boas, Louise S. *A Great Rich Man; the Romance of Sir Walter Scott.* (Longmans) $3.50.

Davis, William S. *The Whirlwind; an Historical Romance.* (Macmillan) $2.50.

Ellsberg, Edward. *On the Bottom.* (Dodd) $3.00.

Gould, Bruce. *Skylarking; the Romantic Adventure of Flying.* (Liveright) $2.50.

Looker, Earle. *The White House Gang;* ill. by James Montgomery Flagg. (Revell) $3.00.

Loth, David. *The Brownings; A Victorian idyll.* (Brentano) $3.75.

Report of the A. L. A. Nominating Committee

President

Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

First Vice-President

Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Second Vice-President

Charlotte Templeton, Public Library, Greenville, S. C.

Treasurer

Matthew S. Dudgeon, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

Trustee of Endowment Fund

Harry A. Wheeler, First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Members of the Executive Board

(Two Vacancies)

Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

Margaret Mann, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Malcolm G. Wyer, Public Library, Denver, Colo.

Jennie M. Flexner, New York Public Library, New York City.

Members of the Council

(Five Vacancies)

Milton J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento, Cal.

James T. Gerould, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Ethel F. McCullough, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.

Ralph Munn, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Florence Overton, New York Public Library, New York City.

Samuel H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Louise Prouty, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry B. Van Hoesen, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Phineas L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

Beatrice Winser, Public Library, Newark, N. J.

(For the unexpired term of the late W. O. Carson of Toronto)

Gerhard R. Lomer, McGill University Library, Montreal, Que.

John Ridington, University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B. C.

Spanish Literature

TO THOSE who are looking for a source of supply for Spanish books it will be of interest to know that an organization exists in New York City for this express purpose. The Casa Editorial "La Nueva Democracia" is part of a movement established to promote friendship and understanding between North and Latin America. This Publications Department was founded some ten years ago and has a staff which is specially equipped to render service, not only in the purchase of books in Spanish but also in advising what books are available for any given purpose. There is a very considerable volume of literature appearing in the Spanish language, but it is published in widely separated cities over the Hispanic world, and there is no one complete organ of Spanish bibliography. Books published in Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima, Caracas, Havana, Mexico, Madrid and Barcelona, to mention only some of the principal centres of publishing activity, are not listed together anywhere. It is therefore not easy to keep up-to-date on this constant and varied stream of books. This Publications Department was founded to supply the best of both Spanish and Latin American literature and is in a position to render a unique service to librarians who are looking for books in Spanish. Catalogs and book lists are issued by the department from time to time and are sent gratis to all whose names are on the mailing list. Correspondence should be addressed to "La Nueva Democracia," 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Among the recent books:

Ingleses, Franceses y Españoles (an essay on comparative psychology), by Salvador de Madariaga, professor of the University of Oxford.

Elelin (a drama in verse in three acts), by Ricardo Rojas, rector of the University of Buenos Aires and famous Argentine writer.

El Sermon Sobre la Paz, by Juan Zorrilla de San Martin, a well-known Uruguayan writer.

Luis Vives y la Filosofia del Renacimiento, posthumous work of A. Bonilla y San Martin, ex-professor of philosophy in the Central University, Madrid. (Three volumes.)

". . . *Mas Yo Os Digo*," by John A. Mackay, ex-professor of Philosophy in the University of San Marcos, Lima.

La Revolucion Mexicana, sus orígenes, sus hombres, su obra; by Luis Araquistain, notable Spanish writer and critic.

El Hombre Nuevo (novel), by Ricardo León of the Real Academia Española.

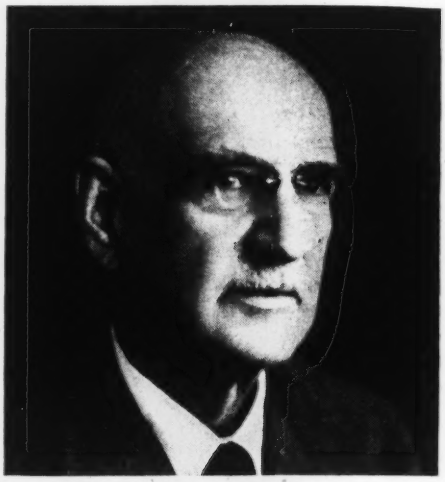
Among Librarians

Dr. Frank P. Hill—*An Appreciation by George H. Locke*

I WAS at a "dinner group" a few weeks ago when the subject under discussion was the existence of reality, and during the animated debate the word "evolution" was used very often and seldom twice in exactly the same sense. I had no idea of the immense scope of the word when used in debate. One man insisted on the point of view of the oak being in the acorn, but more attractive to me was the suggestion that we might look at it from the other end and say that in the mighty oak one might recognize the acorn. That is how I feel when the Editor of this JOURNAL calls on me to write something about the prospective passing of that giant of Brooklyn, Frank P. Hill, the Chief Librarian of the Public Library. I am but a youth in the Library world. I am willing to acknowledge it, but being human I prefer to say it myself. I did not know Doctor Hill when he went to Dartmouth, nor when he lived in New England, nor even when he was unconsciously preparing the way in Newark for the coming of John Cotton Dana. When I first met him he was already a vigorous oak well set in the soil and umbrageous to the timid as well as sturdy against the windy.

You knew he was an oak. You never mistook him for a basswood. There was no mistake about the bark—I am still speaking botanically—and you felt that he would not be disturbed by the zephyrs which might sing through a poplar, or the sudden blast which might snap off the apparently strong elm.

But enough of that figure, although it is alluring! Dr. Frank P. Hill has a definite personality and a seemingly unwilling idealism, a singular and attractive combination, of which we have not enough in this material and man-made day of method and efficiency. The boldness with which he sometimes expresses himself is never without a bit of that New England reticence which while not in favor of compromise yet hesitates to be dogmatic. There will be many who will regret that he passes over from "the active work," as we used to say in the days of the good old Wesleyan Church. We are glad to hear that he will not be wholly lost to library work but that he will pass into an "intermediate state" where he will be called a Library Consultant. I hope that we shall have the advantage of his experience for many years, and that the Library Board of Brooklyn will see to it that he attends the meetings of the American Library Association, for he is one of those individuals whose presence and personality are assets to our profession.



FRANK P. HILL

And to get back to my original figure of speech, wasn't it Scott who said:

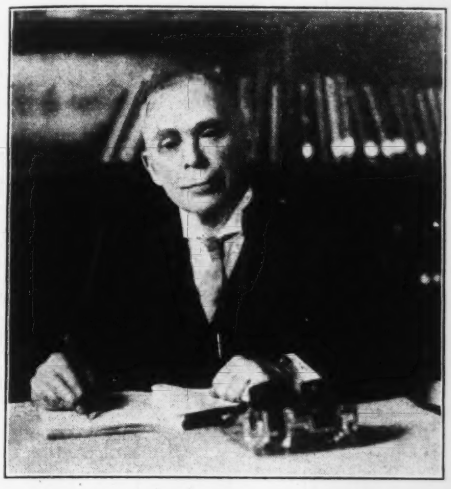
> "Ours is no sapling chance-sown by the fountain
> Blooming at Beltane, in winter to fade."

William Eaton Foster—*An Appreciation by Harry Lyman Koopman*

IN ATTEMPTING to characterize the work of my friend and neighbor, William Eaton Foster, I can fortunately refer to it as not yet complete, for, though he is nominally in retirement, he will still be active in the preparation of the library's monthly publication, *Books For All,* which is descended in a direct line from his earlier and widely influential reference lists. With the problems of general management off his hands, he will be free also to give attention to the development of the special collections in the library, notably the printing collection.

Very few librarians have had a professional career like that of Foster. In fact, it may be a unique record to have had charge of a library from its beginnings for nearly fifty-three years and during that time to have multiplied its contents by thirty, to have designed a library build-

ing and then to have outgrown it, and also to have developed, with its branches, sub-branches, stations and deposits, 149 outside contacts with the public.



WILLIAM EATON FOSTER

In his work for Providence he has been in certain directions a pioneer and in others he has set standards of excellence that have made his methods subjects of study by his fellow librarians. The reference lists issued in his earlier period are an example of this leadership. These lists were an outgrowth of his reference work, a department in which his library has from the first held high rank. His reference lists on American history were later made publications of the Society for Political Education.* He was one of the first librarians to develop contacts with schools, to establish an art department, an industrial department, a foreign department and a business branch.

By his volume, *Libraries and Readers,* by his contributions to the earlier volumes of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, as also by his presidency of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Rhode Island Library Association, he has further repaid his debt to his profession. He has contributed to the literature of the Civil Service movement and has written two important historical volumes, *Stephen Hopkins, Rhode Island Statesman* and *Town Government in Rhode Island.*

If I may speak in the language of the old Boston Public Library, I should say that Foster has a Bates Hall mind which has not flinched from Lower Hall problems but has successfully grappled with them. No one can know Foster's career intimately without realizing that a superb university librarian was lost to fame when he dedicated his abilities to public library work. He is by nature a scholar and interested in the scholarly aspect of librarianship. He is as much interested in the deepening as in the diffusion of knowledge. He has therefore bequeathed to his successor and to the city of Providence a library that represents a scholar's approach to literature. He has set a standard so firmly based that it is likely to maintain itself.

While entirely sympathetic with the entertainment aspect of books, Foster has not given such books an unduly prominent place in expenditures for purchase or administration. In this attitude he seems likely to have been prophetic of American library development, which must choose between rivalry with the moving pictures and cooperation with the schools and colleges in the continuous education of the community. The seal of the Providence Public Library bears for its motto "Enlightenment." It is also the keynote of Foster's career.

*THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, V. 6, 1881.

College and University Libraries

MARY ELIZABETH COBB, N. Y. S. '14, librarian of the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, has been granted a leave of absence for the school year and is attending the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

FLORENCE E. HOFFA, Iowa '29, has been added to the staff of the Order Department of the University of Iowa Libraries beginning January 1.

ISABEL HOWELL, Columbia '27, has resigned her position as reference librarian at Vanderbilt University to become reference librarian and executive secretary of the Library of the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN H. KNICKERBOCKER, N. Y. P. '24, on October first, became librarian of Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.

KWOH-CHUIN LIU, Wisconsin '24, is now librarian of the University of Nanking, acting Dean of the College of Arts, and teacher in philosophy, library science and bibliography.

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School Library News

Rural Schools of Jefferson County, Kentucky

DURING the past year 251 classroom libraries were placed by the Children's Department in 78 schools in Jefferson County. The books were changed once, and sometimes twice, during the year. The big project in the rural schools this past year has been the effort to have a library table and chairs in every school room in Jefferson county. The Supervisor of Reading under the County Board of Education is encouraging this plan. In many instances, the tables are old tables brought from home and enameled by the children in bright colors. Some of the schools are making chairs from orange boxes, and the older girls are making chair cushions of bright cretonne. The parent-teacher associations in the various schools are subscribing to outstanding children's magazines. The bright tables, chairs, books, and magazines are very gay and cheerful, and add much to the atmosphere of the school room.

Book Pageant

TO CELEBRATE Book Week at Southeastern State Teachers College, Durant, Okla., a book pageant was presented by children from the Training School. This was given at the regular Wednesday Assembly hour and was appreciated by the entire student body. Mrs. John Cowan, Assistant Librarian, originated and worked out the idea with pupils from the six Elementary Grades.

Nine children holding up large story books formed a background on the stage, while the librarian's desk at the left and two small pages with placards helped to make a fitting setting for the huge wooden book on hinges, which was appropriately lettered "Book Week."

When a group of children asked the librarian for books that were interesting and adventuresome, she suggested that she show them some books. This she did by turning the front cover of the huge wooden book, and out stepped Peter Pan, who was followed by First Grade children, costumed to represent Little Black Sambo, the Pig, the Duck, the Dog and Mrs. Tubbs. The Second Grade represented Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy, Little Red Riding Hood, Jack and Terry, the Bobbsy Twins and the Good Wolf. Third Grade characters were the Brownies, Doctor Dolittle, Careless Jane, Red Arrow, Miss Humpety, Bunny Rabbit, while the Fourth Grade presented the Japanese Twins, King Arthur, Goody Two Shoes, Uncle Wiggly and the Overall Boys. The Fifth Grade chose Heidi, the Puritan Twins, Huckleberry Finn, Boy Scout and Pied Piper as their characterizations, Mary, Colin and Dickson from *Secret Garden,* Amy, Beth, Jo, Marmee, and Meg from *Little Women,* Jim Hawkins, Rip Van Winkle, Mother Goose and Two Little Confederates were presented by the Sixth Grade.

After characters from every land and age had emerged from the pages of this magic book, Peter Pan suggested a march. A muffled drumming was heard, and the characters easily fell into step for Peter Pan's parade. This gave the audience a good opportunity to observe the costumes, which had, for the better part, been designed by the children themselves.

School Library Film

"BOYS, GIRLS and Books in the Modern School Library," a film prepared by the A. L. A. Education Committee with the aid of the Publicity Assistant at A. L. A. Headquarters, was shown for the first time at a meeting of the Education Committee at Atlantic City, Feb. 25. It was also displayed in the A. L. A. booth at the N. E. A. Meeting of Superintendents, in connection with which the meeting of the Education Committee was called. The film showed school library activities in elementary, junior and senior high schools, and floor plans of several types of school libraries. The film may be shown in an automatic projector or a Society for Visual Education Picturol projector,

Maine Library Has Reading Course

THE Thornton Academy Library, Saco, Me., reports a most interesting library reading course conducted among the students of the school. The object is to create a reading habit of wide range; one book leads to another. Each book and its author is discussed with the librarian and the students read plays, biography, fiction and many other books of interest. The plan is made possible through the small enrollment of the school; student enrollment numbers approximately 260. The present enrollment in the reading course is thirty-one and no two students are following the same course. Other means of cooperation between the library and the school are library instruction, eight lessons being given through the project method and credit being allowed to students completing the course in a reasonable length of time, and through a special reserve shelf for all teachers, facilitating quick reference work for their classes.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—A librarian of experience and training to act as Head of Circulation in a growing library near New York City. College and library school required. Salary $1,800. C-25.

College and University of California library school graduate, with ten years' experience, desires position in a college, public, or business library. C-16.

University and library school graduate, with M.A. degree, wishes administrative position, order or reference. Experienced in college library work. C-17.

Position wanted in New York City by librarian with six years' public and two years' business library experience. C-18.

Position wanted in library by librarian with A.B. degree, library school training, some experience, and twenty-three years of age. Moderate salary. C-19.

Librarian, with M.A. in English from Columbia University and library school training, desires position for summer months. C-20.

Librarian with training and excellent experience desires to make change by Sept. 1. C-21.

Trained and experienced cataloger, wishing to make a change between now and September, would like cataloging position of responsibility in small city or town in East or South. C-22.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with little experience, would like a position as assistant in a public or college library. East preferred. C-23.

College librarian wishes librarianship of a small college or reference position in a big college or university for next year. C-24.

Librarian with about twelve years' experience in public, normal school, and document work desires position. Loan or reference work preferred. C-14.

Young woman, college and library school graduate with a year's experience in a college library, desires position for summer. C-15.

Branch librarian, five years' experience, who holds a college and library school degree, wishes position in or near Washington, D. C. C-10.

Library school graduate, with almost four years' experience, wishes position as assistant in college library, preferably seminary and on western coast. C-11.

Library school graduate with public library experience and fifteen years' experience in a university library desires position in the Middle West. C-12.

Children's librarian with training and five years' experience would like position in or near Chicago. C-13.

Use of Book Jackets

IN A RECENT talk to the librarians in Rhode Island, Miss Alice Jordan, Boston Public Library Children's Librarian, suggested another use of book jackets besides the usual one of putting them on bulletin boards. She suggested that librarians who give talks on books to children would do well to take the jackets along to visualize the volume to those to whom they were speaking. To carry a full collection of books is impossible, but the jackets give the children a sense of the reality of the books and hold their attention better than the mere calling of titles.

The Calendar

March 27—Western Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at City Library, Springfield.

April 4—American Library Institute at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 10-12—Tennessee Library Association, annual meeting at Cleveland.

April 21-22—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

May 10—New England School Library Association, annual meeting at New Haven, Conn.

May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 20—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 22-28—New Hampshire Library Association, joint meeting with Massachusetts at Swampscott.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

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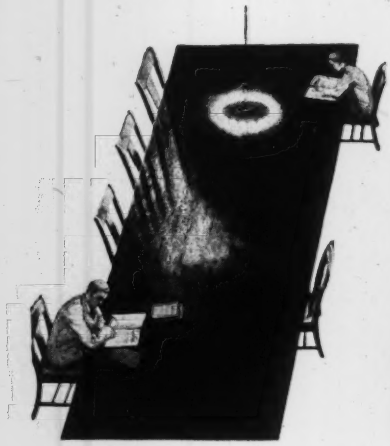

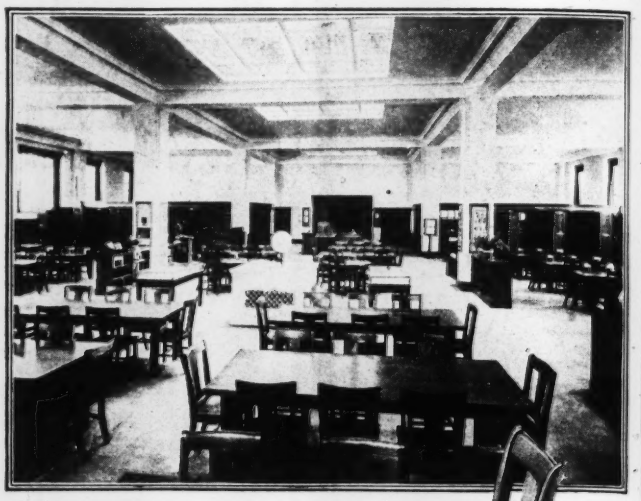

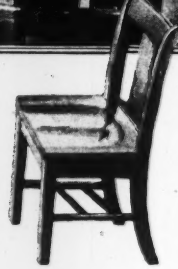

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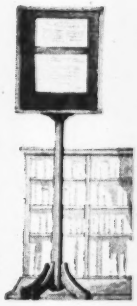

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